The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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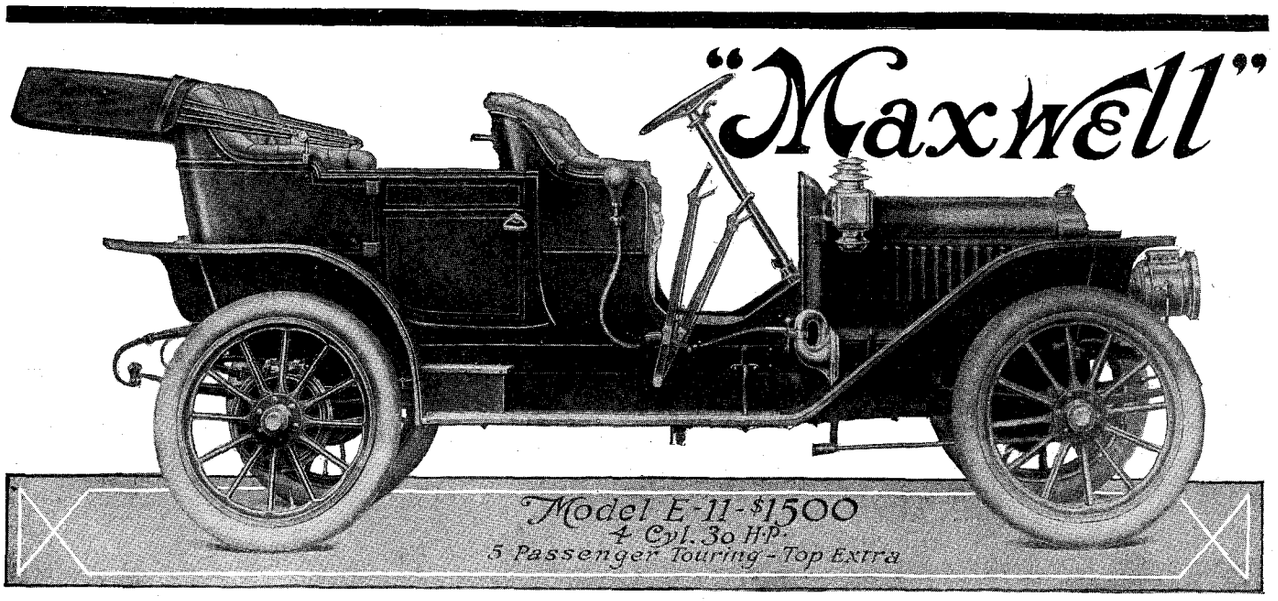

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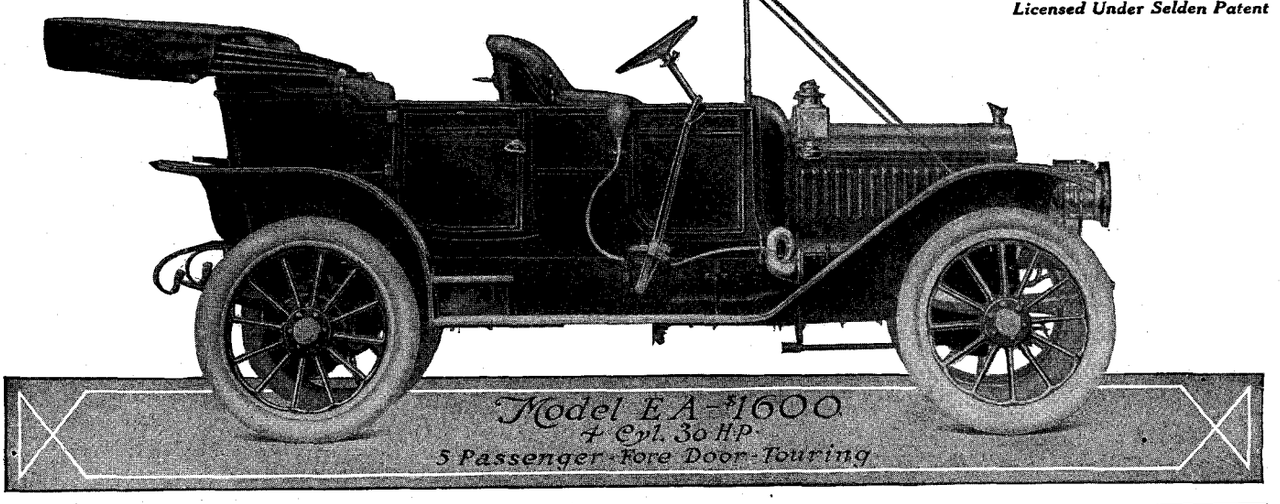

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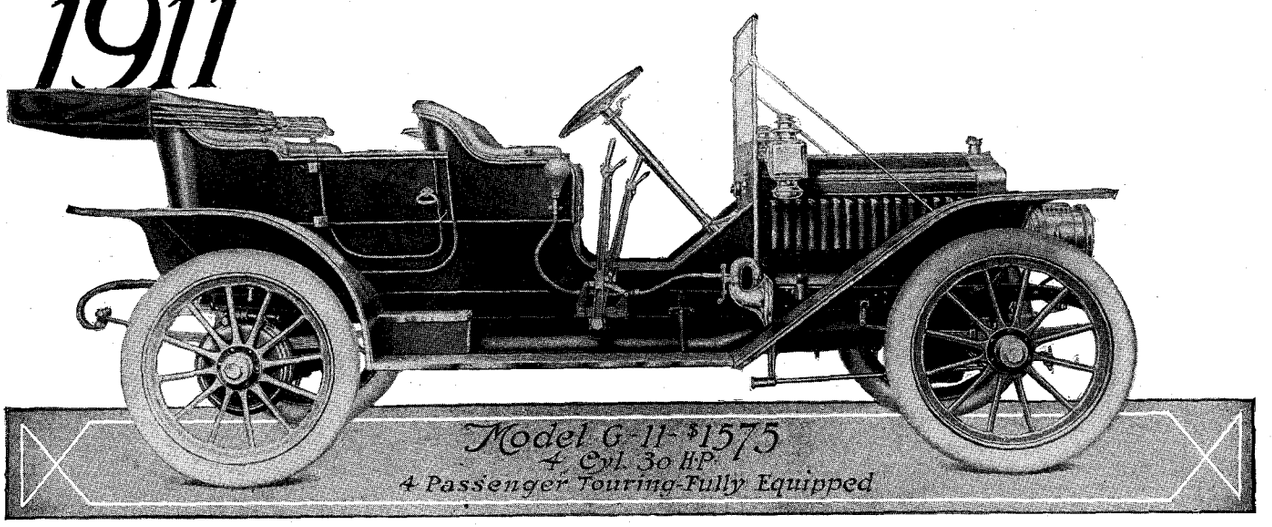
1911



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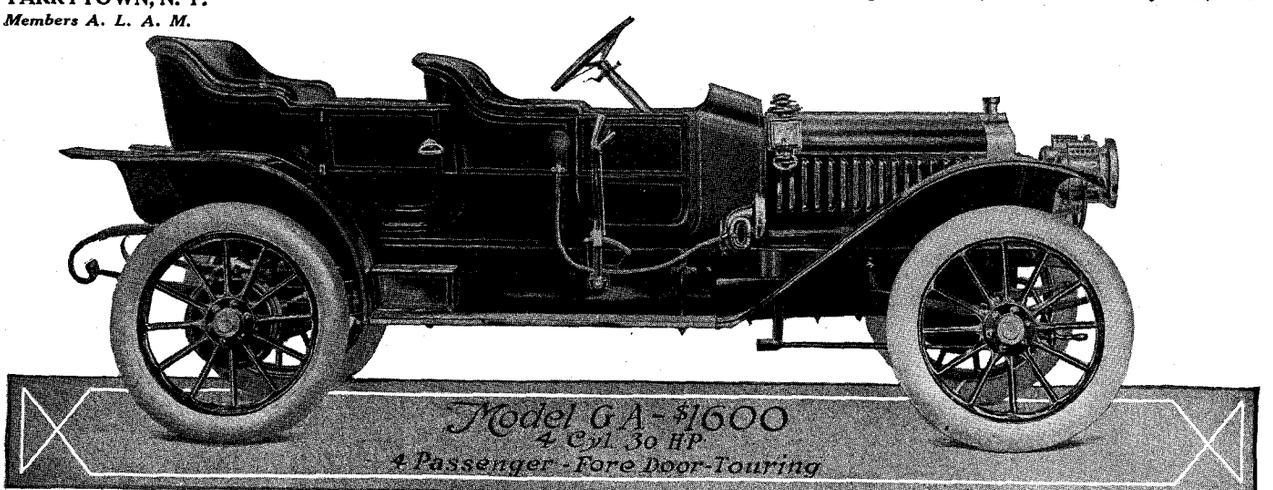

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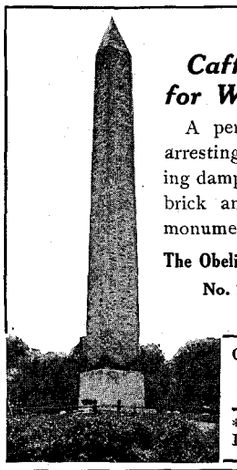

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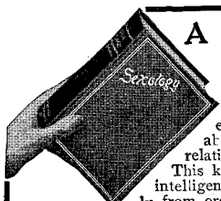

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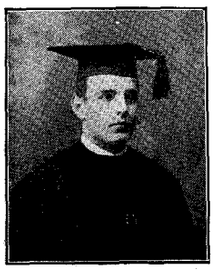

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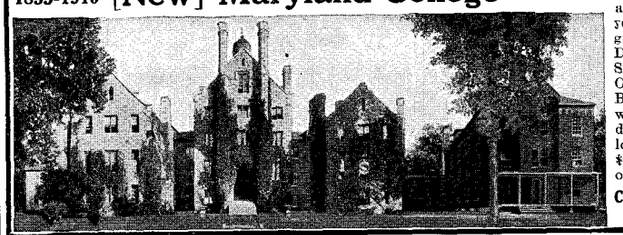

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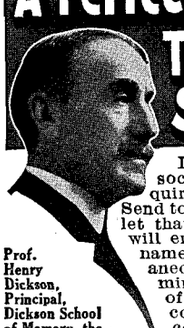

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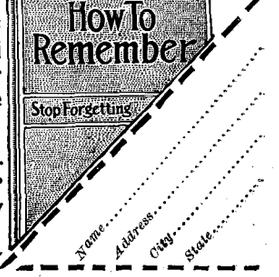

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Victory of Chalmers "30" In Glidden Tour a Victory for Public as Well as for the Car.

The contests board of the American Automobile Association has declared the Chalmers "30" car, entry No. 5, driven by William Bolger, winner of the 1910 Glidden Tour, and has awarded the Glidden Trophy to the Chalmers Motor Company.

Think what this means. The Glidden Tour—the most famous and most strenuous reliability contest for motor cars in the world—won by a stock touring car—a duplicate of which you can buy for $1,500.

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In every Glidden Tour some car has won pre-eminence but always before a car costing $4,000 or more has been the winner.

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VOL. XLI., No. 7 NEW YORK, AUGUST 13, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER 1060

TOPICS OF THE DAY

INSURGENT VICTORIES IN KANSAS AND IOWA

INSURGENCY, which seemed to play so ineffectual a part in the Ohio Convention, again looms large on the political horizon as the result of last week's primaries in Kansas and of the Republican State Convention in Iowa. In line with Ohio's action, it will be remembered, had been that of the Republican State Convention in Minnesota, which not only indorsed President Taft and his Administration, but voted down a resolution condemning the tariff. But now, as the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) remarks, those Republicans who believed that the fires of insurgency would soon burn themselves out must revise their views in the light of the results in Kansas and Iowa. "It is certain, for the moment," adds the same paper, "that the insurgent cause is reviving and that the voice of Kansas must have a powerful effect upon the whole political situation." One result, it predicts, will be a brightening of Senator La Follette's prospects in Wisconsin. "Insurgency is certainly in the saddle out in Iowa and Kansas," declares the New York *Commercial* (Com.), while the New York *World* (Dem.) points out that the movement "has sustained no serious losses" anywhere, while it has "held its own in Indiana, Minnesota, and the Dakotas." "In general, the insurgent cause has made headway," says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.).

Speaker Cannon, when asked what he thought of the result in Kansas, reminded his questioner that the same week had also witnessed primaries in Missouri and Oklahoma, and that in both of these States the voting favored the regulars rather than the insurgents. He might also have pointed to the denunciation of insurgency and the indorsement of Secretary Ballinger by the Washington Republican State Convention at Tacoma. As it is, several papers answer him by pointing out that in neither Oklahoma nor Missouri was the issue sharply drawn between the progressive and standpat wings of the Republican party. In Kansas, however, a Topeka dispatch informs us, the State-wide primaries were fought out, as far as the Republicans were concerned, on the distinct issue of standpatism *versus* insurgency. It was, says the same dispatch, the first big test of this issue. Six of the eight Congressmen from Kansas were "standpatters," and in their behalf Speaker Cannon recently stumped the State. Yet in spite of his efforts all but two of the six failed to secure their renomination at the primaries, the nominations being captured by their insurgent rivals. E. H. Madison and Victor Murdock, the two insurgent Congressmen, were renominated without opposition, while Governor Stubbs, also an insurgent, won his renomination by a greatly increased majority, altho the regulars put a candidate in the field against him.

The country at large, says the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), gave more attention to the Kansas conflict than to the battle in any other State, because the Kansas primaries afforded an opportunity for the expression of popular sentiment "on the nation-wide issue of government by the great special interests of stock-watering and public exploitation, or by and for the exploited many." And the Kansas City *Times* (Ind.) remarks that "many a November election has passed with much less excitement than has attended the midsummer primary campaigns of this year." It goes on to say:

"Not since the Civil War has there been such intense interest in Congressional nominations. . . . There is a rivalry between the two great parties to present men especially fitted to meet the great moral issues before the country, but even more intense is the rivalry between the reactionaries and the progressives for possession of the Republican party."

In the Emporia *Gazette* (Rep.), William Allen White's paper, we read:

"The fight to free the Republican party of Kansas from the domination of the great business interests of the East is won. The fight was won on the moral side of the tariff issue.

"Little else was discust. Little else interested the people. When Bristow, Murdock, Stubbs, and Cummins talked to the people of Kansas they turned out by the acre. When Senator Curtis and the 'standpat' Congressmen tried to make Taft the issue, the people turned away. Taft was dragged into this fight as a shield for his friends. He was battered down unnecessarily in order to rebuke those who sought to hide behind him. His share in the defeat is none the less humiliating because his friends—those whom he consulted and favored in Kansas matters—selfishly brought his name into the contest. The men who are making a fight for a free State ignored Taft."

The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), evidently disgusted with the result, asks: "Is Kansas Republican, or is it Populist again?" To the same paper the insurgents appear as "the plain-clothes men of the Democracy." But as the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks, "Kansas insurgents are now the regulars, and can point to their strong indorsement by the voters of the party as a sufficient warrant for all that they have done or intend to do." The result, says the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), "can not be said to affect the Administration's prestige one way or another," being merely a protest against "Aldrichism and Cannonism." As far as the Republican party in the Nation is concerned, it adds, "it would seem to be better to have the

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

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insurgents win." This view is shared by the New York *Press* (Rep.), which says:

"Instead of hurting the party, the heated contest between regulars and insurgents in Kansas has, beyond all doubt, made the Republican prospects brighter by bringing about a survival of the fittest candidates in the primaries of yesterday.

"This is an instance to show that the direct method of choosing party nominees is the wisest way to bring parties into close touch with the people. . . . . .

"Nowhere is the outlook for Republican success brighter today than it is in Kansas, and this in spite of a factional struggle of uncommon intensity. Even in Pennsylvania disgust with both old party machines has brought about the formation of a strong new party with popular candidates in the field. A battle like the one fought in Kansas clears the air and has a tonic effect on the party organization."

MAKING THE OLD PARTY DO.
—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

If President Taft peruses the returns from Kansas, thinks the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), he "need not await the return from the West of his emissary, Senator Crane." These returns, remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), prove that "the Republican members who stood by Speaker Cannon in the fight to liberalize the House rules seriously misjudged home sentiment." The same paper adds:

"The system with which Mr. Cannon has been identified has been overthrown. The voters are through with it, and it is time to forget it in the interest of party progress and harmony."

The insurgent gains in the various States, declares a Washington dispatch, have already made it certain that Joseph G. Cannon will not be Speaker of the next House, even if that body is controlled by the Republicans. State primaries to date, we are told, indicate a net gain for the insurgents of not less than seven seats. In the last House there were 28 implacable insurgents, and enough "near-insurgents" to sometimes swell the insurgent vote to more than 40.

In Iowa the Republican State Convention was completely dominated by the insurgent element, under the leadership of Senators Dolliver and Cummins. On the tariff issue the platform adopted declares:

"We do not recognize the revision of 1909 as a satisfactory fulfilment of the party promise. In order to bring a tariff law into a complete compliance with the rule of the platform, it is necessary that the difference between the cost of producing dutiable commodities at home and abroad should be correctly known.

"Therefore we favor the creation of an independent, non-partizan tariff commission which shall be the instrumentality of the Congress to ascertain the difference between the cost of production here and in other countries and publish the facts so that not only Congress but the people shall be advised of the results of its investigation. Until such a commission is authorized, we approve the efforts of the President to secure such information through a board of experts employed for that purpose.

"We profoundly believe that when the tariff is again revised its schedules should be considered separately, so that each subject may be dealt with on its own merits and thus secure fair and impartial action on the part of Congress."

It will be remembered that the Iowa primaries, of a month or two ago, were not without comfort for the regulars. But with the State Convention came a startling change in the situation. According to a Des Moines dispatch in the New York *Sun*, President Taft's picture was conspicuously absent from the walls of the Coliseum, which were adorned with portraits of other distinguished Republicans. The convention indorsed "such efforts as President Taft and his advisers have made to fulfil the promises of the national platform," emphasized its "long and well-settled faith in the Republican doctrine of protection," and indorsed insurgency. Senator Cummins spoke of his party as the party of Grant, McKinley, and Roosevelt, but failed to mention Mr. Taft's name. Of the attitude of insurgency toward the tariff issue he said:

"The Republican platform of 1908 solemnly prescribed a rule with which to measure import duties, to the end that both producer and consumer, both capital and labor, might share in our prosperity. . . . . .

"But the leaders of both the House and the Senate refused to recognize the party pledge; refused to be guided by the rule which had been announced, and forced through Congress a tariff bill without even the pretense of attempting to ascertain, or of applying when ascertained, the standard which the party had established. . . . . .

"If there had been an honest attempt to fix duties according to the cost of production, I might have yielded my view on the question of fact; but there was no such attempt, and I, for one, refused to follow, and would refuse again to follow, Aldrich, Hale, Lodge, Cannon, Payne, and Dalzell into a sneering, contemptuous, open repudiation of my party platform. . . .

"In all that has been said by those who have, during the last year, defended the measure, there has been no claim that we either fixt, or tried to fix, the duties according to the cost of production, and yet that is the test, and the only test, by which the act should be tried if we have any regard for our plighted words. . . . . .

THE CYCLONE SEASON IN KANSAS.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

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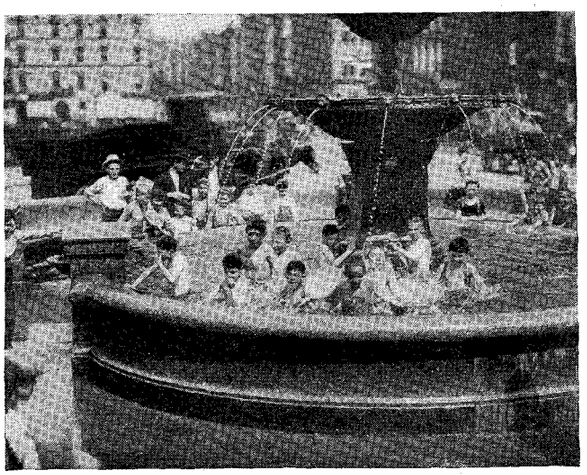
"TALK ABOUT YOUR SHOWER BATHS!"

LEARNING TO DANCE ON A RECREATION PIER.



A PLUNGE IN A PUBLIC FOUNTAIN

SWING CRADLES PROVIDED BY THE CITY IN A VACANT LOT ON THE EAST SIDE.

MIDSUMMER COMFORT FOR NEW YORK'S CHILDREN.

"The logical, sensible thing to do is to correct our mistake."

"Anything like real harmony and effective united action," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "it now appears impossible to bring about within three months." That paper sees the clouds of civil war overhanging the Republican party.

PROFESSOR JAMES'S SUBSTITUTE FOR WAR

SHALL we ever have armies of peace instead of armies of war? Prof. William James, who writes upon this theme in the August *McClure's*, does not pose the question; he presents a suggestion. He examines first of all the arguments of the militarist side in favor of war. He perceives, with sympathetic insight, how revolting "to the militarily patriotic and romantic-minded" is such "a sheep's paradise" as the pacifists argue for, "a world of clerks and teachers, of coeducation and zoophily, . . . of industrialism unlimited and femininism unabashed." He grants fully the earnestness of such writers as Gen. Homer Lea and S. R. Steinmetz to whom war is virtually a heaven-ordained institution. "Fear of emancipation from the fear régime," is the way he sums up the militarist attitude.

Then Professor James leaves the side of his antagonists and proceeds to state that he personally devoutly believes in an ultimate reign of peace; that "the fatalistic view of the war function is to me nonsense, for I know that war-making is due to definite motives and subject to prudential checks and reasonable criticisms, just like any other form of enterprise." But a permanently successful peace-economy, he admits, "can not be a simple pleasure-economy." Now, we must always, whatever the future, "subject ourselves collectively to those severities that answer to our real position upon this only partly hospitable globe." If, then—but here we may best quote Professor James:

"If now—and this is my idea—there were, instead of military conscription, a conscription of the whole youthful population to form for a certain number of years a part of the army enlisted against *nature*, the injustice would tend to be evened out, and numerous other benefits to the commonwealth would follow. The military ideals of hardihood and discipline would be wrought into the growing fiber of the people; no one would remain blind, as the luxurious classes now are blind, to man's real relations to the globe he lives on, and to the permanently solid and hard foundations of his higher life. To coal- and iron-mines, to freight-trains, to fishing-fleets in December, to dish-washing, clothes-washing, and window-washing, to road-building and tunnel-making, to foundries and stoke-holes, and to the frames of sky-scrapers, would our gilded youths be drafted off, according to their choice, to get the childishness knocked out of them, and to come back into society with healthier sympathies and soberer ideas. They would have paid their blood-tax, done their part in the immemorial human warfare against nature; they would tread the earth more proudly; the women would value them more highly; they would be better fathers and teachers of the following generation.

"Such a conscription, with the state of public opinion that would have required it, and the moral fruits it would bear, would preserve in the midst of a pacific civilization the manly virtues which the military party is so afraid of seeing disappear in peace. We should get toughness without callousness, authority with as little criminal cruelty as possible, and painful work done cheerily because the duty is temporary, and threatens not, as now, to degrade the whole remainder of one's life. I spoke of the 'moral equivalent' of war. So far, war has been the only force that can discipline a whole community, and,

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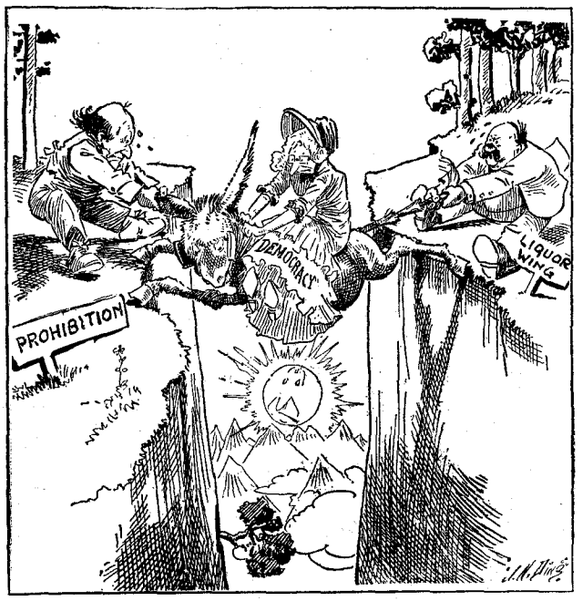
THE POLITICAL NOAH—"You fellows may be looking for a good dry place yet."
—Bartholomew in the *Minneapolis Journal*.



IT'S A COLD DAY WHEN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY CAN'T FIND A NEW ABYSS TO FALL INTO.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

MR. BRYAN TO THE RESCUE.

until an equivalent discipline is organized, I believe that war must have its way. But I have no serious doubt that the ordinary prides and shames of social man, once developed to a certain intensity, are capable of organizing such a moral equivalent as I have sketched, or some other just as effective for preserving manliness of type. Tho an infinitely remote Utopia just now, in the end it is but a question of time, of skilful propagandism, and of opinion-making men seizing historic opportunities."

The newspaper comment aroused by Professor James's suggestion naturally falls into two divisions. Some papers, like the New York *Press*, believe that "the speculation is a pretty one, but it does the Professor's heart more credit than his head." Others are more commendatory, as, for instance, the New York *Evening Post*, which finds the thoughts advanced by Professor James to be based on elements of human nature that have deep roots in history and touch vitally "the deeper necessities of the soul of man."

SELFISH LEGISLATION AND A ROOSEVELT REMEDY

THE REASON why the "pork barrel," special tariff favors, and private pension bills become law, is that the people of the United States regard their Congressmen as "solicitors for their districts, and not primarily as lawmakers for the nation." The authority for this statement is a member of the House of Representatives, who has had over ten years of service at Washington, and who is characterized by the editors of *The World's Work* as a member of several of the most important committees who has a reputation of "getting things done" for his constituency. He states in an article in the August number of that magazine, that 90 per cent. of the letters which a Congressman receives from his constituents are requests for special favors to be paid for by the National Treasury. The truth of this serious charge is admitted by ex-President Roosevelt, who, in an *Outlook* editorial, goes on to propose a remedy for such a state of affairs.

The first experience related by the anonymous Congressman relates to the Payne-Aldrich Tariff. Practically the entire wealth of his district, he explains, was produced by five protected industries. In May, 1909, he received the following letter from the secretary of a powerful commercial association in his district:

"I have been instructed by the board of directors of this association to advise you that at a special meeting May 20, a resolution, copy of which is enclosed, was unanimously adopted, urging our Representatives in Congress to use every endeavor to have the present tariff on [mentioning three of the products of the industries referred to] increased one cent per pound and the present tariff on [mentioning the other two products] increased half a cent per pound. I wish to further advise you that we have heard from Senator ——— and he informs us that he will take care of this matter in the Senate."

As the bill was finally passed, the tariff was increased half a cent a pound on two of these products and was unchanged on the others. A year later, when popular clamor against the new tariff grew acute, this same association wrote to the Congressman denouncing the Payne-Aldrich Bill as "without doubt the most iniquitous measure ever enacted by Congress," and requesting him to explain why he had voted for it "with the Reactionaries." The demand for an explanation, was, however, dropt when it was pointed out to the association that the Congressman was in part responsible for the increased tariffs given the products of his own district. In like manner a newspaper which had commended him when he was endeavoring to have the schedules so fixt as to favor the producers at home turned upon him after the law had become operative in its entirety as "a member of the legislative banditti responsible for the Payne-Aldrich measure."

The writer gives one letter as a sample of the hundreds of pension requests that he has filed away. It is from the pastor of a large and wealthy church in his district and reads as follows:

"I received a call from James H. ——— several days ago, and he told me that he had received a very unsatisfactory letter from you regarding his chances for getting a pension. Now, Congressman, while I know he deserted during the second year of the war, yet there must be some way the matter can be covered up and ——— be given a pensionable status. He is at present a charge on my congregation. Every one seems to be able to get a pension. Why not he? Do what you can for him, and oblige."

Altho the appropriation for pensions this year is $155,000,000,

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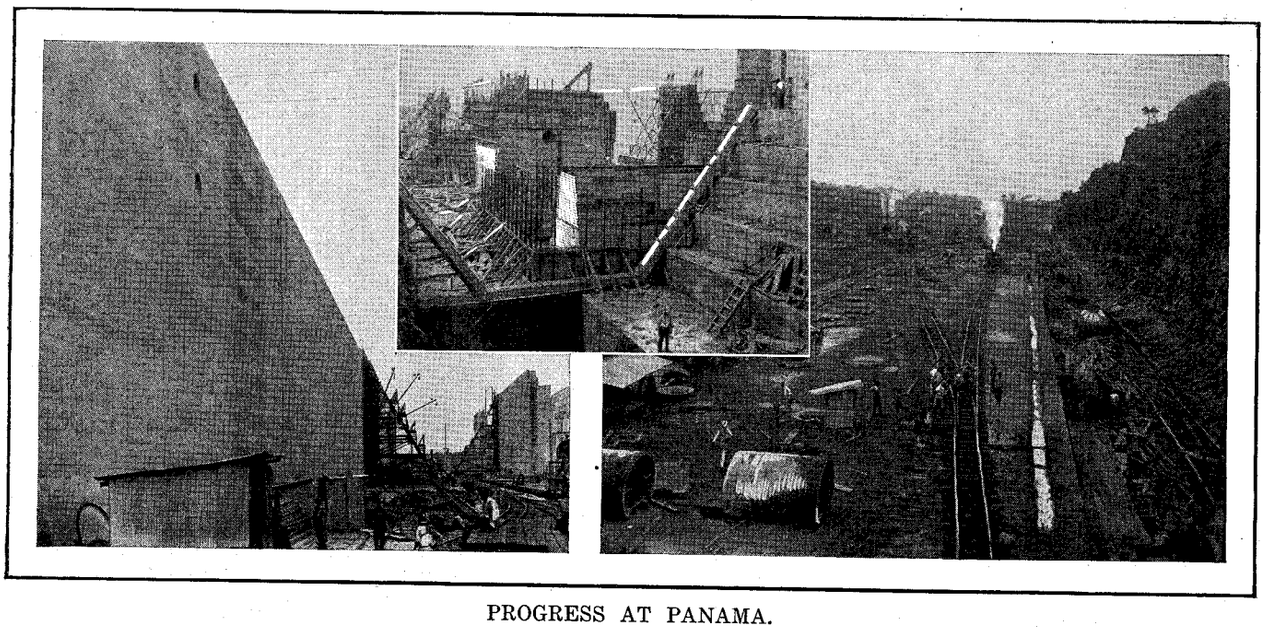

PROGRESS AT PANAMA.

These latest photographs of the work on the Panama Canal at Gatun show the massive character of the Canal locks. At the left is one of the main walls of the upper Gatun lock, of solid concrete, 1,100 feet long and 92 feet wide, tapering from 50 to 8 feet in thickness. The method of construction and reinforcement of another wall is seen in the center, while on the left is a view looking north taken from the nearly completed floor of the upper lock.

this Congressman believes that "if the demands of reputable men and women made on Congressmen to get pensions for men in no way deserving them were complied with, even in small part, and the pension laws could be sucessfully evaded, we should have a pension-roll of $500,000,000 per year."

"As persistent if not so numerous as the pension requests are those for expenditures upon local rivers and harbors," we are told, altho these requests are not usually made by letter but by delegations sent to Washington for the purpose. Here again, the country is "paying tremendous annual tribute to local selfishness." And so it is in all other legislation, exclaims our informer—

"The dictum of the 'constituency' to the Congressman is: 'Get all you can for *US.*' There are no restrictions placed on his methods of getting it. The term 'Billion-Dollar Congress' is employed as an indictment of legislative extravagance. If the Representatives in Congress should fulfil one-tenth of the demands for raids on the National Treasury made on them by their constituencies, we should be a bankrupt nation at the close of any session."

Then there are requests which descend "from $100,000 river appropriations to the level of petty larceny." We read of one man who wanted "copies of all Government reports which are handsomely or attractively bound" in order to use them as "dummies" to dress up unoccupied shelves in his library. Another letter came from a constituent who asked to be placed on the "free mailing-list" for all public documents. In his case "an investigation disclosed that he was engaged in the manufacture of an article made from waste-paper pulp; his idea was to have the Government supply him with 'free raw materials.'"

The writer in *The World's Work* concludes:

"Until the American people themselves become more national and less local, until constituencies cease to regard their Congressmen as solicitors at the National Treasury, Congress will continue to enact iniquitous groups of local favors into national legislation."

"Is there a remedy for such a state of things?" asks Mr. Roosevelt in *The Outlook*. He believes that there is and that it is "a remedy which Congress can itself immediately provide." There is, of course, no complete remedy, for "no scheme can be devised which can prevent such a request as that of the constituent last named who wished public documents to use in his private paper business." The Contributing Editor continues:

"The case is entirely different when we come to the other favors mentioned. These favors are those which the Congressman describes as being improperly, habitually, and insistently demanded by large portions of a given constituency, with at least the acquiescence of the constituency as a whole. It is futile to expect to cure this type of evil merely by solemnly saying that each Congressman ought to be good. . . . It is idle to hope that reform will come through mere denunciation of the average Congressman, or by merely beseeching him to reach the height of courage, wisdom, and disinterestedness achieved only by the exceptional man; by the man who is so brave and far-seeing and high-minded that he really will think only of the interests of the country as a whole.

"On the other hand, it is just as idle for Congressmen to seek to excuse themselves as a body by uttering jeremiads as to the improper way in which their constituents press them to do things that ought not to be done. The individual Congressman can be excused only by frankly admitting that the fault lies with the Congressmen taken collectively. The remedy is simple and easy of application."

Taking up the matter of pensions, Mr. Roosevelt would have Congress pass a rule forbidding "the reception or passage of any pension bill save the pension legislation recommended by the Commissioner of Pensions." In the case of the tariff and the river and harbor legislation the same authority suggests the appointment of "a commission of the highest possible grade, composed of men who thoroughly know the subject and who possess every attribute required for the performance of the great and difficult task of framing in outline the legislation that the country, as distinguished from special interests, really needs."

"These men, from the very nature of the case, will be wholly free from the local pressure of special interests so keenly felt by every man who is dependent upon the vote of a particular district every two years for his continuance in public life. Such a river and harbor commission could report, and probably would report, a great and comprehensive National scheme for river and harbor improvements fit to be considered by the people as a whole upon its merits, and not dependent for enactment into law upon a system of log-rolling designed to placate special interests which are powerful in each of many score Congressional districts. Such a tariff commission could get at the facts of labor cost here and abroad by expert inquiry, and not by the acceptance of interested testimony; such a commission could

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consider dispassionately the probable effect upon the entire social and economic body of all changes in any given branch of the tariff, and its recommendations would represent the exercise of careful judgment from a disinterested standpoint. Such a commission could work in harmony with the Commissioner of Labor, so as to insure that the laborers for whom the tariff is passed get the full benefit of it; for the major part of the benefit of a protective tariff should unquestionably go to the wage-workers."

"It is only in this way," declares the ex-President, that legislation of this nature "can be treated from the standpoint of principle and not from the very low standpoint of privilege and preference."

THE TEXAS RACE RIOT

PERHAPS the best way to bring the American people to a proper sense of the enormity of such mob outbreaks as recently occurred near Palestine, Texas, suggests the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, would be for the Powers of Europe to "unite in an emphatic protest to Washington against the lynchings, burnings, and massacres of innocent people which are taking place in some parts of this country." Altho the press dispatches telling of this particular outbreak are very meager and conflicting as to details, it seems that at least a score of negroes have been killed by a band of armed whites. While the earlier accounts told of a pitched battle between the two races, with many casualties on both sides, according to later accounts furnished by the Associated Press, it was not race war, but "just murder." To quote from the news columns of the New York *Sun*:

"The slaughter of the negroes was not the result of any race war, altho the feeling which the wholesale killing engendered threatened for a time to cause an uprising on the part of the negroes of the two communities.

"Mobs of white men started out early Friday night and rode from cabin to cabin calling out the negroes who had been marked for the slaughter and shot them down in their tracks. This work continued all Friday night, and with the dawning of a new day the lust of the mobs for blood seemed to increase.

"Negroes were shot and killed upon the highways and in the fields where they were working, despite the prayers they made that their lives be spared.

"While twenty dead bodies of victims have been found scattered along the roads and over the country it may never be definitely known how many more negroes were murdered in out-of-the-way places where their bodies may never be found.

"So far as learned the negroes who were killed offered no resistance to the mob.

"The wholesale slaughter of negroes was brought about by the report that reached the ears of white men of the Slocum community that secret meetings of the blacks had been held at which plans were formulated for burning the barns and residences of certain white citizens."

According to other stories, the trouble originated in a quarrel between a white man and a negro who failed to pay a note indorsed by the former.

The Texas authorities are given full credit for taking prompt measures to suppress the outbreak and to find and punish the guilty whites. Sheriff Black, of Anderson County, where the slaughter occurred, is reported as making this statement:

"I found the greatest excitement. Men were killing negroes as fast as they could find them, and so far as I have been able to ascertain without any real cause. These negroes have never done anything that I could discover. There was just a hot-headed gang hunting them down and killing them.

"We found eleven dead bodies, but from what I have heard the dead must number fifteen or twenty. We came across four bodies in one house on a marsh between Denson Springs and Slocum. . . . . .

"One negro had been killed at this house the night before and three were sitting up with the remains, one of them being old and white-haired. These three were killed right where they were. So far as I can learn the negroes were not armed.

"I sent two deputies out through that country to collect all the arms they could find in the houses of negroes. They made a thorough search, but found only nine single-barreled shotguns, none of which seemed to have been fired lately, and about thirty shells all loaded with small shot. . . . . .

"We found two negroes in the road that had been shot about 10 o'clock the night before last. It was evident that at the time they were killed they were trying to get out of the country, for they had their bundles of clothes with them."

This story is indeed "a pitiful one," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, "and puts the slaughter in a very bad light," and it adds:

"White supremacy is in danger nowhere in Texas, so far as we have been informed, and at this distance we know of no other cause adequate to condone the horrible slaughter which is reported."

Other Southern papers speak as strongly, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* characterizing this "brutal butchery of innocents" as a "reproach to the State and an offense to humanity." And in Texas the Houston *Chronicle* cries out against such "indiscriminate butchery of negroes because of some crime committed by an individual member of the race":

"It would puzzle Satan to find a satisfactory excuse for such an outbreak. . . . With all the faults of the individuals the negro race is not a bad race. Fidelity, loyalty, and courage are not uncommon traits. And the negro is the satellite of the white man. You could not drive him away from the white man, in whose shadow he flourishes, and the white race is not yet ready to dispense with the negro; certainly it can not afford to dispense with him by the assassination route, and to shoot down unarmed negroes in their cabins, to kill poor barefooted fugitives who, with their clothes bundled up to flee the country, are overtaken on country roads and shot down and left to welter and to thrash out their lives in the white dust of the roadway is nothing short of hell-inspired murder, and is just as demoniac, just as bloody, just as damnable a crime as if it had been committed by Turks on Armenians, by Kurds on Caucasians, or by red Sioux warriors on white men."

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, while regretting such an outbreak in the South, advises Eastern people to "remember their own troubles, and not be too severe in the condemnation of the Texas tragedy."

The New York *World* wonders "what account of the trouble would come out of Palestine if the surviving black men could write the press dispatches," and *The Globe* takes it upon itself to deliver the following lecture to the people of the South:

"How long are right-minded and civilized citizens of the Southern States going to permit this sort of business to go on? They can stop it when they genuinely wish so to do. They can stop it by apprehending and hanging a few of the murderers. They can stop it by frowning on the insensate negrophobia that they have hitherto tolerated if not encouraged. Such things can not be allowed without in the end bringing punishment in their train. The negroes ultimately will be driven to try and defend themselves, and they number 10,000,000. The black race has been remarkably docile under the wrongs which it has suffered, but it is not safe to push them beyond endurance. The worst enemy of the South is the professional negro-hater who indiscriminately assails a race for the misdeeds of a few of its members. Such events as have occurred in Texas are the natural result of the feeling he fosters, and it will take generations to obliterate the memory of them."

"Cruel is the irony and deep is the disgrace of the Palestine outbreak on Christian and democratic America," declares the New York *Age* (colored); "every American who has a care for his native land should consider the remedy for this constant reversal to barbarism." The one consolation of the outraged race, according to this negro editor, is that while "the negro will not become discouraged and will continue his progress, Southern whites are each day becoming more lazy, more licentious, more criminal, and farther behind and comparatively fewer in numbers."

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IMMIGRATION SETTING SOUTHWARD

ALONG with the speculations evoked by the census bulletins, the report of the arrival of 1,000,000 foreign immigrants in the last fiscal year, and the rumors of returning American settlers from Canada, comes the interesting prophecy in a Washington Associated Press dispatch of an unusual migration from the Northwest to the South and Southeast. A similar movement occurred in October last year from the Central States, especially Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, but this bids fair to surpass its predecessor. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* reports that "great tracts in Florida, Georgia, and southern Alabama are being opened to colonization," and has found a new colony of Slovaks, both miners from Pennsylvania and new immigrants, in southern Alabama. The Washington *Post* has found an entire community in Georgia composed of emigrants from the Middle West. The Houston *Post* says that Northern firms are purchasing lands in southern Georgia, southern Alabama, and Florida for development, and other papers find that Northern farmers are buying lands in Virginia, the Carolinas, northern Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee.

The Southern press are united in hailing the movement with joy, and many localities are advertising special inducements and planning "boosting" tours through Northern States. Of especial interest in this connection was the recent Mississippi State Immigration Convention. The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* emphasizes Governor Noel's speech at this convention as presenting the need of the whole South. The Governor declares:

"To-day it is vitally important that we should make a businesslike effort to secure our part of this immigration. We are face to face with an industrial and agricultural revolution. We are getting away from the one-crop idea, and realizing the importance of more home products. The Mexican boll weevil has invaded our State, and is steadily marching eastward and northward. We must have diversification of crops and improved methods of farming, or agriculture as a pursuit must be abandoned.

"In the years gone by we have been farming with cheap, unskilled negro labor, which seemed to be sufficient for the cotton crop, but which is not sufficient for modern conditions. We need, in the adoption of diversified and intensified farming, more skill, more capital, more intelligence, and we want to get it from all parts of the Union."

The Richmond *Journal* finds the prospect of added political representation especially pleasing. An increased immigration to the South, it believes,

"will, by increasing the South's population and therefore its representation in Congress and the electoral college give the South the standing in the councils of the nation which it deserves. We can not help but think that those who have been calling upon the South to forsake the Democratic party and become Republicans on the ground that by doing so the South would exert its proper influence at the national capital, had the fear in their minds that the marvelous growth of the South would give it that influence in no great length of time anyway."

The Atlanta *Constitution* expects "inestimable results" for prosperity from this southward movement, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that "there is no more promising sign for the Southern States" and "for the country as a whole." Says the latter paper:

"Nothing could be better for those States than to have these lands occupied and developed with a variety of crops and a diversified industry. In the Far North there is a narrow range of production, mostly wheat, oats, hay, and hardy fruits, chiefly apples. The Southern lands are susceptible of producing a large variety of crops, and especially those fruits and vegetables which are in constant demand in growing industrial communities and cities. The farming possibilities of the Southern States and the benefit to be derived from them are not fully appreciated even there. They need immigrants in the South, and if they can get them fully Americanized instead of in the raw state from Europe so much the better.

"The benefit will not be merely economic and material; it will be social and political as well. The difference between the sections caused by slavery and the barrier which it raised, to be torn down in bloody conflict, are slow in disappearing, which is natural. They have left problems and difficulties to be overcome, requiring a human change which comes slowly with generation on the soil. It will be hastened by a mingling of the people, and those from the North and West ought to be welcomed with open arms. The South needs help and sympathy with its peculiar problems, and nothing can do so much for it as immigration of the right kind. It can assimilate much from abroad, but, if with it will come a large element from the northern part of this country, the process of adjustment in the national life will be hastened in a wholesome way."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

INSTEAD of *The Outlook* why not call it *The Outlet?*—*Life.*

IF Cannon is a blessing in disguise Kansas regards the disguise as perfect.—*Chicago News.*

REALLY, Taft wouldn't do so badly if Roosevelt and Aldrich would just let him be President.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

A RECENT piece of news not given the notoriety warranted told of the failure of a plumbing firm in Chicago.—*New Haven Palladium.*

THE population of Rhode Island has increased 26 per cent. Why, certainly. Senator Aldrich has gone home to live permanently.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

ONE of the August magazines contains a poem on the death of summer. The magazines are always scoring scoops on the weather bureau.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

ALASKANS have discovered a glacier that moves twelve feet a day. As Mark Twain once remarked, we have no glaciers in New York, but we have horse cars.—*New York American.*

FIFTEEN thousand farmers have returned to this country from Canada. But there are about that many bank cashiers who will probably stick there until the finish.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

JUST what discipline Mr. Cannon will be subjected to, Mr. Roosevelt has not yet decided, but it is whispered that he is to be made the next Vice-President.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

W. J. BRYAN, after twenty years' leadership of the Democratic party in Nebraska, has been defeated on the county option plank. Liquor has been the ruin of many a good man.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WE are told that soon we may be able to talk to Europe by telephone. Must be a scheme on the part of some of those European monarchs who want to talk back to Teddy at a safe distance.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

IN a bookstore window appears this legend: "What's Wrong with the World? G. K. Chesterton." Hardened cynics will fear, however, that there is even more than that the matter with it.—*New York Evening Post.*

DODGING automobiles is a healthful exercise.—*Toledo Blade.*

MR. BRYAN holds the record for successful defeats.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

OYSTER BAY can be lively even in an R-less month.—*New Haven Palladium.*

THERE'S a fortune awaiting the man who can invent an aerial life-preserver for aviators.—*Albany Journal.*

NICK LONGWORTH'S idea of reckless insurgency is to admit that Victor Murdock is a nice fellow personally.—*Ohio State Journal.*

FOR SALE—A bargain; 7,000 pictures of Messrs. J. J. Jeffries and J. A. Johnson; all styles. Address anywhere.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

DOES all this agitation against whiskers for doctors presage a campaign for a sanitary Santa Claus next Christmas?—*Chicago Evening Post.*

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has an editorial on "An Outrage on Arkansas Republicans," so there must be two of them in Arkansas now.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

Now that Mr. Bryan has declared in favor of local option, it is remarkable that no irreverent paragrapher has ventured to dub him the Beerless Leader.—*Providence Journal.*

IF Mr. Roosevelt could be assured of the vote of all the people who have visited him at Oyster Bay, there would be no use of any one's opposing him for anything.—*Dayton News.*

THE new census shows that little Rhode Island, which makes tariffs and things for the rest of the country, has just about one-fourth the population of the city of Chicago.—*The Advance.*

The Mirror has not gone crazy over the return of the Great American Lion Hunter. Among *The Mirror's* local readers there are very few candidates for public places.—*Stillwater (Minn.) Prison Mirror.*

A WOMAN recognized an old, long missing sweetheart by his voice as he called out the names of stations in the Hudson tube. Fear of such things probably accounts for most conductors apparently disguising their natural voices.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

AMERICANS IN CANADA PERMANENT SETTLERS

"THE SALARIED LIAR" at Washington has been disseminating a totally false view of the American immigrant's condition in Northwestern Canada, says the London (Ontario) *Advertiser*. The writer mentions the Washington *News* as typical of "scores of American newspapers" which speak of "the tide flowing back from the Dominion" and "the enormous movement of people to the Southeastern States." He quotes *The News* as follows:

"A returning tide of Americans and immigrants from Canada and indications of an enormous movement of people from the Northwest, including Western Canada, to the Southeastern States next fall and winter are attracting the close attention of immigration and industrial authorities. The Bureau of Immigration officials are now awaiting an early report from Commissioner Clark at Montreal, before discussing the impending influx."

And adds the following comment:

"'Impending influx' is good. The returning tide has not yet begun to flow, but its 'first low wash' is audible to the boomers of Southern lands. Strange that nobody else has heard it.

"If the Americans in the Canadian West are satisfied, they will stay there. They will continue to be the best immigration agents; on the strength of their good reports, friends and relatives will follow them. Organized misrepresentation will have little or no effect. Canada has been at last discovered by the land-hungry of the United States and Europe, and will stand or fall on her merits."

"COMING BACK FROM CANADA."

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION OFFICER—"Ha! Ha! Back home again! Canada no good, eh?"

FARMER—"Oh! I've come back home for my old folks, brothers, sisters, and all my old friends that know a good thing."

—Manitoba *Free Press* (Winnipeg).

He accounts for the dissemination of what he considers to be misleading statements, in the following words:

"The same fiction will be found almost daily in scores of American newspapers. It is a feature of the propaganda set on foot in the United States to stem the tide of emigration to Canada. 'Copy' for newspapers is being sent broadcast by the salaried liar of the 'system,' which has its headquarters in Washington. The dispatch in *The News*, which is a fair sample, bears internal evidence of the mendacious character of the campaign."

The Toronto *Globe*, the leading paper in the Southeast Canada, deals with great calmness and confidence with the question of American settlers in Canada. Many of those who have gone north to Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba are Canadians by birth or descent, and *The Globe* placidly remarks that far from wishing to return they gladly take the oath of allegiance to the English sovereign and submit to English laws:

"There need be no doubts or fears regarding settlers of this class. They come to the West with ready money to buy land and convert it into farms, but they bring with them what is immeasurably more valuable: long experience in carrying on agricultural operations under similar conditions.

"The Americans in Western Canada, whether of Canadian lineage or not, lose little time in becoming naturalized British citizens, and thus putting themselves in a position to take their fair share in the work of institutional development. They become acquainted at first hand with Canadian political questions. Incidentally they learn a great deal of Canadian history. Their children receive a Canadian education. No word of disparagement of the land they have left will be thrown at them or will be tolerated by them. They will retain of it a kindly recollection and will in this way help to develop that friendly feeling which the people of both nations should always entertain for one another."

The most conclusive evidence, however, comes from W. J. White, Superintendent of the Dominion Government Immigration Agencies, in the United States, who declared to a representative of the Manitoba *Free Press* that American immigrants in Canada are staying in the Dominion. "Why should they go back?" he asks, and proceeds:

"Most of the American people in Western Canada were well-to-do when they arrived, and they had the benefit of several good years. These people, moreover, have had plenty of experience of bad seasons in their former homes, and a bad year in Canada does not dismay them."

They would "find" in the Northwestern States "conditions worse than they are in those parts of Western Canada which have suffered from the drought." The reports of the American immigration "have roused jealousy." These canards are set abroad by "powerful land corporations," "interested in the development of certain portions of the United States." When Mr. White treats of the alleged number, from 15,000 to 50,000, who are reported to have returned to the United States from Canada, he remarks with a laugh:

"I made careful inquiry in the St. Paul office with reference to American settlers who had returned from Canada dissatisfied, and found that two farmers were known there to have come back. One of these went to Alberta without going out first and securing a location. He did not unpack his goods but returned on the next train. With reference to the other no detailed information was available.

"Clarence Blanchard [the eminent American statistician], who is responsible for the statement that 15,000 Americans have gone back to the United States in the past nine months, has not done nearly so well for his country as some of the newspaper writers, who were saying something of the same kind two or three years ago. It was said at that time that 50,000 had returned. In the mean time the movement into Canada has steadily increased in volume, and this past year there has been a phenomenal increase."

The Canadian papers are never sparing in strong language, and we read in so staid and respectable a weekly as *The Saturday Night* (Toronto) that when Clarence Blanchard made his statements as representing "a bureau of detraction" "financed to denounce the possibilities of the Canadian West" "no doubt, like little Rollo," he did so "clapping his hands for glee." The

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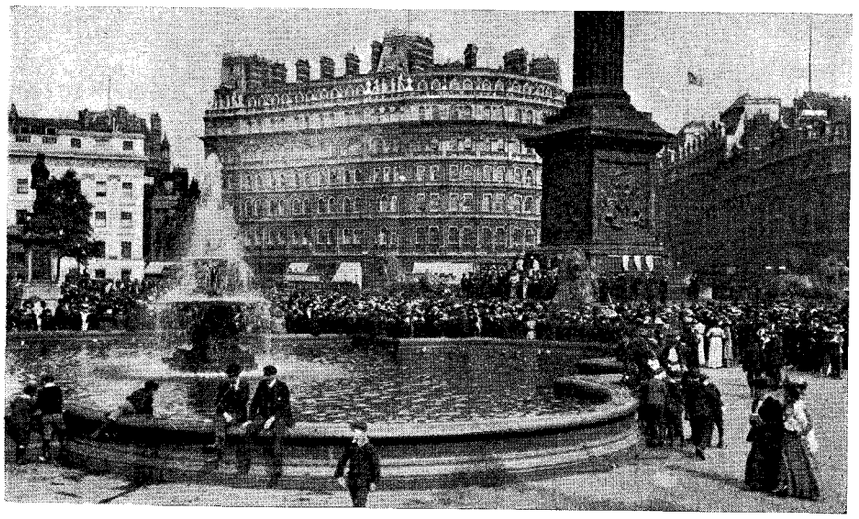

ANTISUFFRAGE MEETING IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

articles running down Canada in several United States papers "were obviously paid for as advertisements" by land corporations south of the line, declares the *Saturday Night*.

SETBACK TO BRITISH SUFFRAGETTES

THE BILL granting the franchise to women in the House of Commons was first greeted with a burst of sunshine; then came "a frost, a chilling frost." In other words, the vote for its second reading was passed, then rescinded by a majority vote to refer it to a committee of the whole House; that is, the prisoner at the bar was to be tried over again, because the sentence of the jury did not suit Judge Asquith. As *The Tablet* (London) neatly puts it:

"By a majority of 109 the House of Commons has decided that Mr. Shackleton's Bill conferring the parliamentary franchise on certain classes of women ought to become law; a few moments later the same House of Commons, by a majority of 145, decided that the bill shall not become law. They blest the bill, and then, without even a decent interval, they proceeded to strangle it. It was in keeping with the tangle of insincerities by which the movement has been surrounded now for forty years. To pass the second reading of the bill meant nothing, but to send it at once to a standing committee meant business, and so leave was at once refused. The net result is a decided setback to the cause. It is now certain that the present House of Commons does not mean to allow women to have the vote."

Mr. Asquith allowed the bill to be brought in and debated because of his "desire to fulfil an extorted pledge" made before the last general elections. He, however, took care that it should be shelved as a matter of "political tactics." To quote the editorial in *The Nation* (London) which condemns the "tactics" of the Prime Minister:

"The ministerial calculators hold that the admission of these women voters would damage their chances at the next election. So the forms of representative government are pushed aside for considerations of tactics, the art of 'playing for positions.' Now, we should be loth to deny that, in the 'game' of politics, especially at a time like this, when several great 'stakes' lie on the table, tactics have a rightful claim. But such absorption in tactics as prevails just now has perils of its own, especially for a party whose possibilities of progress depend upon keeping alive faith in ideas and enthusiasm for social reforms. The reference of every critical step to the arbitrament of a short-range party opportunism is not even sound tactics, for it fails to write off the moral and intellectual damages which such timidity involves."

The debate on the bill shows that the most powerful arguments put forth on either side were not those in favor of, but those in opposition to, the measure, and *The Saturday Review* (London) remarks:

"The bill—moderate as it is—opens the door to fresh invasions of the unfit upon the franchise. Happily the House of Commons is not yet ready to take this step. One good result of the debate is to show that the strength of argument is against the bill. Supporters of the bill made occasional good points in exposing unsound arguments on the other side; but there never was a notorious movement so lacking in reasons to account for itself. Just as the numerical weakness of the suffragettes was shown in the General Election, when they absolutely failed to make themselves felt over a large area, so now, on a really important occasion, we discover an extreme poverty of convincing argument."

The expected has happened, declares the London *Times*, and prints a long article on the powerful Anti-Women's Vote League which numbers leading people among its members. At one time, as was thought, there was no danger of vote being granted. Now it is different, says *The Times*, and proceeds:

"Now that the public are beginning to see that there is such a danger, if they remain apathetic and inert, they and their representatives regard their duties in another light. The body of the electorate and the overwhelming majority of women have been utterly opposed to the whole principle."

As the Woman's Franchise Bill has been referred to a committee of the whole House and not absolutely rejected, *The Spectator* (London) hopes that it may come up again for discussion, and even be passed. Mr. Haldane's speech in Parliament is quoted as follows in reference to the last vote:

"That does not involve necessarily that the question should be delayed in becoming law, but it does involve that, if a question of this kind is to be passed through without the guidance of those who are responsible for the government of the country and by the sense of the House of Commons, that sense should be fully and adequately ascertained."

The women who have headed the movement are also

SUFFRAGETTES IN UNIFORM.
The suffragette fife-and-drum corps leading a procession of protest.

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encouraged by the fact that the bill was not at once voted down, and as *The Tablet* (quoted above) observes:

"The suffragists have decided to treat this result as an encouragement to go on and to call upon the Government for further facilities for debate in committee of the full House. We hope that these will be given, for otherwise the action of

REUNITED.

PRIME MINISTER (Shelving Woman's Suffrage Bill)—"Well, gentlemen, and now that your individual consciences have had their fling, let's get to work again." —*Punch* (London).

the Commons in first passing an encouraging motion and then adopting a blocking one will look like hypocrisy, and will encourage the implacable elements in the woman's movement."

FRENCH MILITARISM IN GERMAN EYES

FRENCH antimilitarism, as preached by Mr. Hervé, has often been laughed at and treated with lofty contempt by the German press. The French soldier has been accused of recreancy and sabotage and the discipline of the Army over and over again disparaged. But a change seems to be coming over German publicists. This is shown by the way such papers as the *Hamburger Nachrichten* and the Berlin *Kreuzzeitung* speak of recent events in French affairs. They both give full accounts of the great review of the French Army at Longchamps on July 14, anniversary of the storming of the Bastile, France's national holiday and Independence Day. The Berlin correspondent of the *Kreuzzeitung*, in a remarkable letter to his journal, is particularly emphatic in his glorification of the French Army and of the wonderful enthusiasm with which the national festival was celebrated, in spite of the common charges of unpatriotic internationalism so frequently made against the Republic. Thus we read:

"Not for many years has a French national festival been celebrated with so much brilliance. The enthusiasm was overwhelming. We have always appealed to Germany and begged our countrymen not to take too seriously French antimilitarist agitations, nor to attribute to them an influence which paralyzes the warlike spirit in France. Any one who heard to-day the eager shouts of an excited and rejoicing crowd at Longchamps would be assured that we are right."

In the popularity of the Army with the general public France far outstrips Germany, declares this correspondent and remarks:

"Such a thing as this intimate union between the Army and the populace is not to be found in Germany. The Hervéists are biting a file, if they think they can eradicate from the mind of Frenchmen their delight in military spectacles and their passion for warlike glory. These qualities are indeed innate in a race which above all others can thrill with the joy of combat."

Altho Frenchmen manifest their love of country in a different way from that in which Germans express their feelings, Frenchmen are quite as patriotic as their neighbors. To quote further:

"French patriotism is different in its demonstrativeness from ours. Different also in some particulars is the French idea of chivalry. Yet in their profound admiration of everything that ennobles military character French and German soldiers are at one. The two peoples who for two centuries have regarded one another as antagonists, when set face to face, must feel reciprocal admiration for their common virtues."

This writer thinks internationalism and antimilitarism are passing away like a fog from the landscape, and he observes:

"Are we entering upon a new era of nationalism? It is so asserted by many people. The patriotic impetuosity of the French is just as strong as ever it was and we share the joy of all good Frenchmen, when they see evident signs that the intellectual fatigue, the decadence, the pessimism which appears in some quarters of Europe, has not diminished the loyalty of popular sentiment in France, and in spite of all the quarrels of opposing parties in Parliament, the unity of the French nation has remained intact."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BIG STICK IN EGYPT

THE BRITISH garrison in Egypt is to be doubled, we learn from the press, and the rising nationalistic spirit is overawed by this display of force. It is not stated whether the step thus to be taken is inspired by Colonel Roosevelt's protest uttered at the Guildhall against sentimentality in governing alien races. It is, however, interesting to notice that the position taken by the ex-President is precisely the same as that of a very able writer in the London *Times* while discussing the Egyptian problem with the air of one who understands it. In the course of his remarks he says:

"The underlying defect of our present policy is that it is based upon pathetic attempts to make our rule popular. It seems to be thought that by making concessions here and abstaining from action there we shall induce a recognition of the benefits we have conferred upon Egypt, which will result in a glad acquiescence in our control. The hope is based, as it is in India, upon a fundamental misconception of the whole attitude of the people toward our very presence. It ignores the teaching of history. Lord Cromer never made that mistake. At the close of his book on Egypt he remarked: 'The want of gratitude displayed by a nation to its alien benefactors is almost as old as history itself.'"

WILLIAM—"When France has sowed the crop in Africa—I shall reap." —*Pasquino* (Turin).

England, he says, is merely preparing Egypt for the autonomy which will come to her as soon as the Egyptians are fit to receive it. To quote his words:

"If this consideration is frankly recognized, our course in Egypt becomes much clearer. We have to order our decisions in Egypt, not in the hope that they will make us popular, but solely because they are just and right and necessary. We

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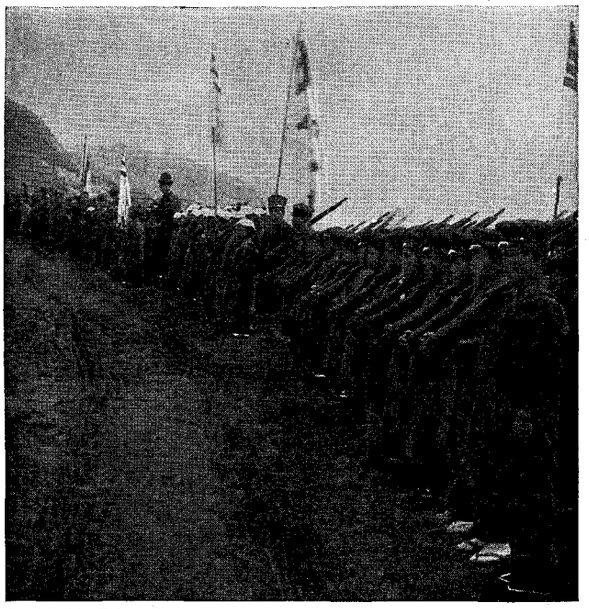

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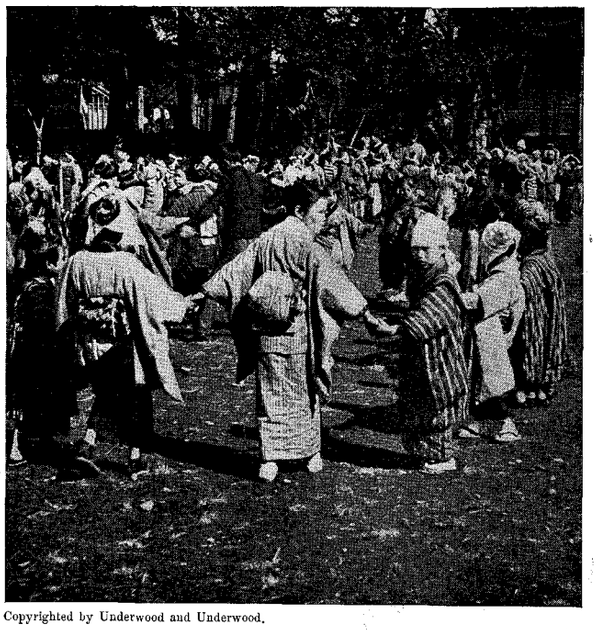
BOYS RECEIVING MILITARY TRAINING.



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SCHOOLCHILDREN AT PLAY.

HOW THE JAPANESE TRAIN THEIR CHILDREN FOR PEACE AND WAR.

should permit concessions whenever conditions are favorable, but we should allow them only when they are intrinsically desirable, and not in the vain expectation of hearing hosannas of thanksgiving. We should slowly and cautiously proceed toward the granting of greater autonomy, but we should not be slow to insist upon the punishment of wrongdoers, in the quite illusory hope that our clemency will gratify the populace. Our first, indeed our only thought, should be the maintenance of order and good government. That is our main duty, and that is why we are in Egypt at all."

He thinks that those Egyptian patriots and those of the Opposition who are trying to raise the cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians" and urge on evacuation will be disappointed, and he remarks on the state of things in the Nile valley:

"The political condition of Egypt has undergone marked deterioration during the past twelve months. In the early part of the year the situation seemed to be quieting down, but the impression thus conveyed was really illusive. Political controversy in Oriental countries manifests itself in spasms. There is rarely any steady emphatic continuance of visible agitation. On the surface political feeling rises in storms and subsides into apparent calmness; but beneath it is generally unceasing in movement."

Yet, speaking with the authority of one who knows, he affirms that British power there is practically impregnable and he gives these reasons:

"We are now on the spot, our representatives are thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the situation, and our troops, tho not numerous [at present 5,000, to be raised soon to 10,000 men], are at any rate ready to hand. The system of communications has been greatly improved, and Egypt is in any case a country easily kept in control. Its people live along a narrow belt, and there is no important center that is not readily accessible. It should not be forgotten that even in 1882 the citadel of Cairo surrendered incontinently to a squadron of British cavalry. Moreover, the general conditions of Egypt have altered out of recognition. In 1882 the country was bankrupt, the army was mutinous, the administration was paralyzed, the people were suffering and impoverished. To-day Egypt is flourishing and wealthy, and the population enjoy a prosperity such as they have never before known. The change in their condition may not prevent hostile manifestations, but it will go a long way to militate against their success. Then, too, Malta and Gibraltar are not far off, and the Mediterranean squadron is within call. It may be hoped, and even believed, that no serious trouble will arise in Egypt, but tho, if it came, it might produce deplorable isolated acts, it could still be regarded with equanimity."

JAPAN'S LESSON FOR ITALY

JAPAN is far ahead of Italy in many respects, mournfully admits Enrico Caviglia in the *Nuova Anthologia* (Rome), and Italians may well learn a lesson from her in the training and education of the young, not only in literary learning but in patriotic spirit. The Japanese Government places all its hopes in the young, says this writer, and continues:

"One characteristic of Japanese civilization is the great care which the Government takes of the young. . . . It is true that Japanese society has never supported those sterile, tho praiseworthy, institutions which philanthropically provide for the sick and the aged. To them any anxiety for the sickly and the old appears to be a sign of social decrepitude. The young must be a burden to their family and this weight can only be lifted if the young are made capable of prospering. This is certainly one reason for the success obtained by Japan in the promotion of elementary instruction, but it is not the principal reason."

On this point Japan holds up a pattern for Italy to follow, for—

"We must look for the principal reason of this Oriental country's eagerness for the diffusion of education in patriotism, which is the corner-stone and the sacred fire underlying all the collective activities of the country.

"The Japanese hold that the sign of a people's civilization is shown by its eagerness for the diffusion of knowledge, and that illiteracy is the plague-spot of a people disorganized and therefore weak. And since all the children of the Rising Sun make the lofty destiny of their country and the well-being of future generations the height of their ideals and are instinctively unanimous in making any sacrifice for the realization of those ideals, the whole country cooperates in producing the result that every Japanese child goes to school."

Schools for children have thus become "a national necessity," and "the Japanese Government" backed by popular sentiment "finds no difficulty in carrying out its scheme" of universal instruction. Mr. Caviglia goes into some details on the subject of the scholastic program appointed by the Government for boys' and girls' schools and the training of teachers. The result is a uniformity of instruction throughout the whole country. He contrasts this complete organization, and cultivation of national and patriotic spirit with the state of things he finds in his own country, one of the most illiterate and disorganized countries in the world, and he exclaims:

"How is it that we have failed, while the Japanese, who had

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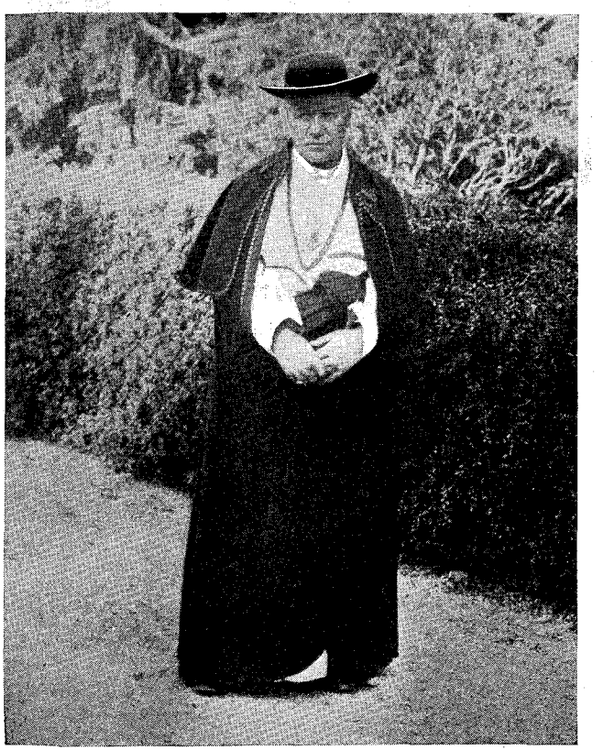
so many greater difficulties to overcome, have obtained such splendid success? It is bitter to be compelled to ask such a question, but many answers may be found to it."

Italians, he goes on to say, have paid too little attention to the primary schools; they have not made their educational system so compact an organization as we find in Japan. To quote his words:

"The principal cause of our failure in attaining patriotic unity is that we have attributed too little importance to the elementary school. We have considered it merely as an instrument for eliminating illiteracy. This is indeed its most obvious scope, but not that which will inspire enthusiasm, not the most exalted view to take of it, even for the teachers, because it is selfish and individualistic. It is thus that elementary instruction has sunk by gradual degeneration into nothing more than a function



THE POPE IN HIS GARDEN.

of the bureaucracy, of which the teachers are the hired employees. We have utterly neglected that part of education which pertains to the education of a nation as a whole."

This is where Japan has outstript Italy. Unity, cooperation, a sense of national homogeneity, is what Italians need. In the striking words of Mr. Caviglia:

"The Italians seem candidly to admit that they have lost this power of national cohesiveness; that they take no interest in modern life. They have no common ideal for the attainment of which they can unite and cooperate. By admitting this they show that they are swayed by centrifugal forces of many kinds; that many wish to be leaders and few followers, that they are unwilling to sacrifice personal ideals, personal ambitions, personal and party interests, to those of the nation. Thus the ties that unite them to one center are relaxed and forces that should control and direct have become weakened until they are almost unrecognizable."

With the Japanese example before him he concludes by thus addressing his Italian fellow countrymen:

"Let us unite as one organic whole, if it be yet possible. Let our scholastic system be uniform throughout the land and capable of educating good citizens, conscious of their duties toward their country. The learning to read and to write, however necessary, is still a secondary matter."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POLITICS AND THE CHURCH IN EUROPE

EUROPE is passing through a politico-religious crisis. It seems impossible to separate the workings and interaction of the creed and the constitution in Latin countries. France has cut the knot with a degree of secularist passion that has appalled the religious world. Napoleon's Concordat has been torn up and burnt. The most Catholic Government in Europe has developed a daring Liberal like Canalejas, who, backed by his sovereign, has severed all political connection with Rome, and proclaimed liberty of conscience to the once ostracized Protestants. The papal nuncio is to leave Madrid, and the Spanish ambassador at the Vatican receives his passports.

In Germany the Church and State do not act so impetuously in their political antagonism. The Black-Blue party—Black, Clericals; Blue, Conservatives—are really the old Bloc of Von Bülow, the mainstay of the Government. There is little anti-ultramontane rancor in a businesslike assembly like the Reichstag in which the principal element of movement resides in the Socialist party. But the anticlerical agitation which has transformed France and is transforming Spain is now, as we learn from the Catholic organ *Rome* (Rome), extending to the third of the Latin countries, the very hearth of papacy, Italy itself. The muddle to which the politico-religious condition of things in which "anticlericalism becomes the question of the hour" has come is thus outlined by this well-informed and authoritative journal:

"The political situation in Italy is more strange and anomalous than it has been any time during the last forty years. You have a ministry consisting of all kinds of heterogeneous elements and a Chamber of Deputies consisting of seven or eight parties, and yet whenever a vote is taken in the House the majority is always about ten times the size of the minority, and the reason is that for the moment there is no dominant issue before Parliament to divide it into opposing parties. But the issue is becoming more defined every day, and it is that of anticlericalism. In the municipalities the anticlerical Bloc has been in process of formation for the last five or six years—and always along political lines. It has served to unite the three Extreme parties: Radicals, Republicans, and Socialists, and it is gradually attracting adherents from various sections of Liberalism. Even already the Bloc exists in the national Parliament; but hitherto it has consisted of only the hundred and odd members of the advanced parties. At any moment, however, it may be extended to other groups, and anticlericalism become the question of the hour."

The program of the "three Extreme parties" is the same as that which Messrs. Combes and Briand have carried out so sweepingly in France and which Mr. Canalejas, unless the Carlists and Clericals oppose him by a revolution, is to carry out in Spain. The *Rome* says:

"Nor is there any secret as to the program of the movement. That is very simple when reduced to its essential contents, and may be summed up under three heads: First, the separation of Church and State, and with this the suppression of the annual payments paid to the bishops and clergy from the proceeds of the ecclesiastical property confiscated in past times. Second, the suppression of all religious orders and congregations, with the confiscation of their property. Third, State monopoly of the school which is to be entirely 'lay.' By the first of these measures religion would be for a time even more crippled in Italy than it has been in France, for the people are quite unaccustomed to contribute to the support of their religion—or indeed to voluntary offerings of any kind, and it will take time to train them to a new system. With regard to the religious congregations, the attack may be opened against them any moment. They have very few friends in the present Chamber of Deputies. If an anticlerical Ministry were formed to-morrow it is possible that they might all find themselves suppressed within twenty-four hours by one of these slips of paper known as Royal Decrees, like that which has just enabled Señor Canalejas in Spain to close at a moment's notice seven schools of religious and to render the existence of hundreds of religious communities entirely precarious."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE KAISER'S MOTOR-KITCHEN

THE AUTOMOBILE kitchen recently added to the campaign equipment of the German Emperor, in his capacity of war-lord, is described in *La Nature* (Paris, July 9) by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz. The writer reminds us, in the first place, that in the course of a few years the automobile has been adopted by the armies of the chief European countries, and that little by little the applications of the explosion motor are developing, reducing proportionately the part played by the horse. He goes on:

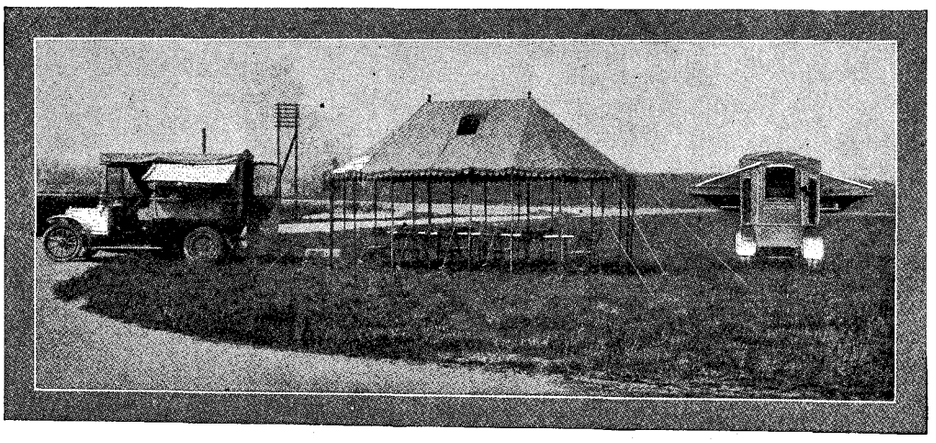
"The German Emperor, who is an enthusiastic automobilist, has now replaced his former camp-kitchen, which was drawn by horses, with an automobile train at once more rapid and more comfortable. This . . . is made up of the kitchen proper and of a vehicle of the omnibus type to transport the force of servants. . . . . .

"The automobile kitchen, properly so-called, looks like a closed omnibus. Movable lids, fastened on the forward part of the side walls of the vehicle, serve as folding auxiliary tables. The interior of the vehicle gets its light through large sliding windows in the front and back, while the side walls have only small openings for ventilation. The roof is high enough in the middle for a man, standing upright, to use the range. On the two sides of the vehicle, awnings are arranged.

"The equipment is so disposed as to reduce to a minimum the space required. Utensils are under the chauffeur's seat and in a closet at the back of the vehicle. On the front wall, below the window, is the range, having five alcohol burners and provided with a hot-water reservoir; below it are two large ice-boxes for meat, butter, and wine, as well as two sealed metal boxes for vegetables, condiments, and other food. On both sides are cupboards for silver, each piece having its special place. The equipment is completed by several baskets for bread and for linen, and by two metal reservoirs holding about 15 gallons of alcohol. Two boxes for ice are carried on the outside of the vehicle, and below, on the right of the chauffeur's seat, is a sink for washing. Many of the cooking-utensils are fastened to the inner walls in such fashion that they will keep their places even at high speed.

"Besides cooking-utensils and dishes, this automobile serves to carry a large tent for twelve persons, similar to those used in the colonies. This oval tent . . . is set up in a few minutes on any kind of ground and weighs only 220 pounds. With it is an oval folding-table 14 feet long and 3 feet wide, and twelve folding-chairs of special construction.

"The accompanying vehicle, which acts as tender to this flying kitchen, is an automobile omnibus of 45 horse-power containing seats for eight or ten persons with driver's seat for two. It carries provisions, baggage, and even a complete campaign bed, arranged lengthwise in the vehicle."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



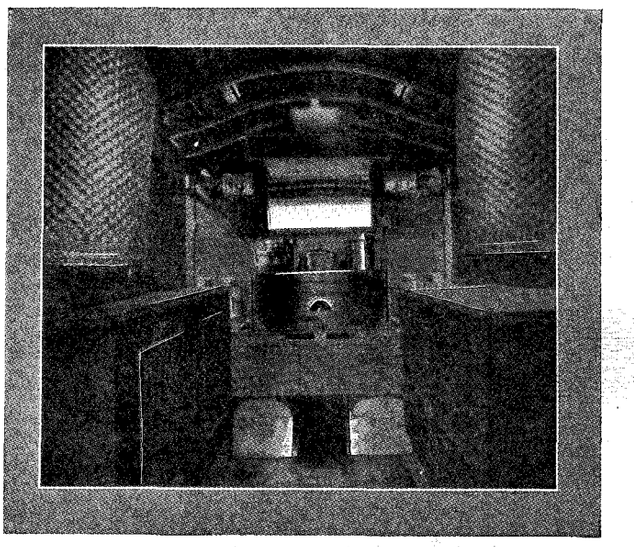
HOW WILHELM II. DINES EN TOUR.

The Kaiser's motor-kitchen, dining-tent, and provision-car.

THE DOCTOR AND THE AUTOMOBILE

A DISCUSSION is going on in the English press regarding the propriety of allowing physicians to exceed the legal speed-limit when hurrying to attend an urgent case. Opinion seems to differ. Says *The Hospital* (London, July 9):

"The point arose originally when a well-known surgeon was prosecuted for this offense and excused himself upon the ground that he was hurrying to see an urgent case. This original defense so captivated the bench that the offender was let off. On a good many subsequent occasions the same defense has been put forward by medical motorists, with varying degrees of success. In the main, public opinion seems to have inclined toward allowing some license to the doctor who can show that he is really traveling at speed to see a patient, tho a good many people have been rather skeptical as to the urgency of many of the cases in which this has occurred; and, to speak frankly, it is practically certain that the tacit privilege has been a good many times abused by the profession."



THE INTERIOR OF THE KAISER'S MOTOR-KITCHEN.

A letter in *The Daily Mail* (London) puts the matter from the lay standpoint with what appears to be common sense. The writer asks: Did any one ever see a doctor breaking speed records except in an automobile? Did any one ever see a doctor lashing his horse or scorching on his bicycle to gain a few minutes or seconds in the race of life and death? He goes on:

"It is strange that as soon as he becomes the possessor of a motor-car the doctor gains a new sense of the urgency of his mission. He can travel twenty miles an hour where previously he could only go eight, but this does not satisfy him. He feels that considerations of humanity entitle him to get the very top speed out of his engine. The fact of the matter is, it is because he is a motorist, not because he is a doctor, that he wants to exceed the speed limit."

On this *The Hospital* comments as follows:

"This indictment, severe tho it may appear, contains a

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half-truth which it is all the more difficult to rebut. To assert, as *The Daily Mail's* correspondent does, that a doctor is never known to hurry himself until he has a car is a libel on the profession and a most unjustified one. But, for all the exaggeration, the last sentence of the paragraphs quoted above sums up very neatly a view of the question which many people have felt without being able to voice so articulately as has here been done.

"But the thrust is prest still further home by the Salisbury letter-writer. He proceeds to point out that if the doctor hurrying to the relief of his patient is entitled to rush along at forty miles an hour, surely the patient seeking the assistance of his doctor has the right to make the same speed. For it is not the doctor's right, but the patient's urgent need, that demands the excessive speed. If every patient on his way to the doctor's consulting-room is to be entitled to go as fast as he likes, it will be an unimaginative motorist who will not be able to provide himself with a convenient qualifying ailment. And, it may be added, it will prove the opening of an era of rare prosperity for doctors."

PROTECTIVE SHIELDS FOR ELECTRIC WORKERS

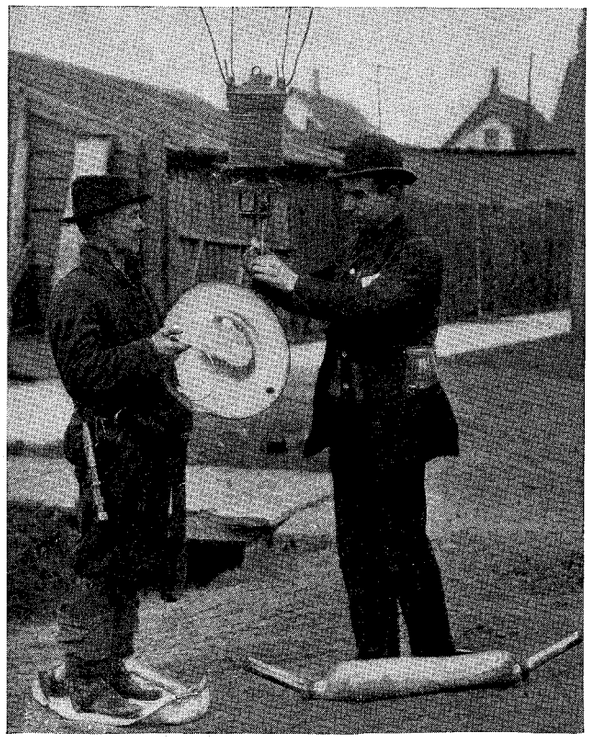
OCCASIONALLY we hear of a lineman roasted to death in midair, amid a network of wires. Accounts of such accidents are not pleasant reading, and it is no wonder that an effort is made to make them impossible in the future. The following account of a shield for the protection of those

By courtesy of "Popular Electricity," Chicago.

LINEMEN PROTECTED FROM SHOCK.

whose business takes them among "live" wires is from *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, July). We read:

"Even if the wires were all 'dead,' most people would call it a ticklish job to work around among the wires at the top of a pole, which may be anywhere from 30 to 60 feet above the ground. Now multiply the danger fourfold by presuming several of the wires to be carrying high-tension current under a pressure of several thousand volts; you wouldn't care for it, you say. Yet the lineman must frequently encounter this 'live' work, as he calls it, and he must be given credit for great precision of movement and no small degree of personal courage



By courtesy of "Popular Electricity," Chicago.

TRIMMING AN ARC-LAMP.

The insulating shield on which the electrician stands protects him from any sudden diversion of the current.

when he performs these precarious duties. Touching two wires of widely different potential may cause him to crumple up and go hurtling to the ground, or else he may fall across other high potential wires in the maze which surrounds him.

"To protect the lineman against such accidents a device known as the 'linemen's shield' is now made, a product of the Linemen Protector Company of Detroit, Mich. It is made of rubber and is about the size of an automobile tire, terminating at each end in two small tubes. It is hollow, of course, and is slit all the way along one side so that it can be opened out and slipt down over a wire. At the shoulder between the small tube and the body tube is a hard-rubber ring which fits closely around the small tube and clamps it upon the wire. This ring has a slot so located as to admit the wire.

"The rubber is pure Para and varies in thickness from $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, where it is subjected to pressure, to $\frac{3}{16}$ inch along the flaps. Each shield is subjected, before it leaves the factory, to a pressure of 30,000 volts, so after putting shields over the live wires the lineman need have no fear of accidental shock. He can also throw the shields, spread out, over the cross-arms, to sit or stand upon. Then, as he works upon a wire, current can not pass through his body to the ground by way of the pole.

"In trimming or repairing arc-lamps there is also danger of shock, so the lamp man may take one of the shields along with him on his rounds and stand in it as he would in a snow-shoe.

"Still another application is in tunnels or subways carrying live conductors. When the lineman is slicing or repairing these cables he makes use of one or more of the shields to sit or stand upon while at his work."

TELEPHONE TOWN—This is the name bestowed on the city of New York by the *Zeitschrift für Schwachstromtechnik*. We quote from a translation in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 16):

"Thirty years ago, the telephone directory of New York contained only 252 names; to-day the same publication has 800 closely-printed pages. Then the city had only one 'Central';

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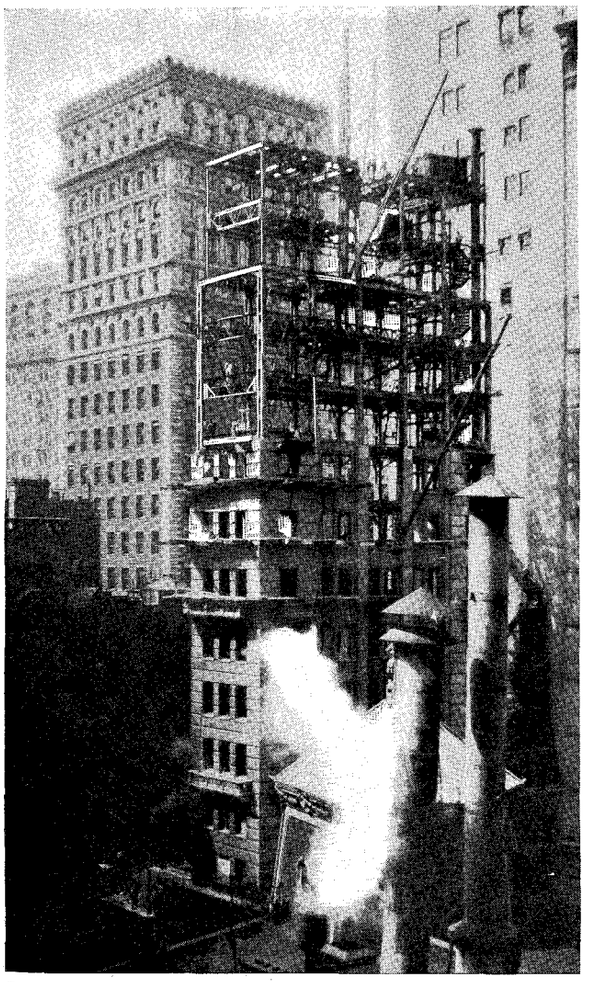
now it has 85, employing 5,000 telephone girls. One building, the Hudson Terminal, has more telephone subscribers than Greece and Bulgaria together!

"The immense telephonic network of New York knows not silence. It is least noisy between 3 and 4 A.M.; at this time there are only ten messages per minute. Between 5 and 6 A.M. 2,000 New Yorkers use the telephone. Half an hour later the number is doubled. Between 7 and 8 25,000 individuals disturb the breakfasts of 25,000 others. At 8:30 A.M. the number of calls rises to 50,000; between 10 and 11 the demands exceed 150,000. It is between 11 A.M. and noon that the telephonic conversations reach their maximum; they then number 180,000." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TAKING DOWN A SKY-SCRAPER

THE DEMOLITION of the Gillender Building, twenty stories high, on Nassau and Wall Streets, New York City, to make room for a still loftier structure, has been widely commented on by the daily press, but only on account of its obviously sensational features. It has special points of interest to scientific men and engineers which have not been

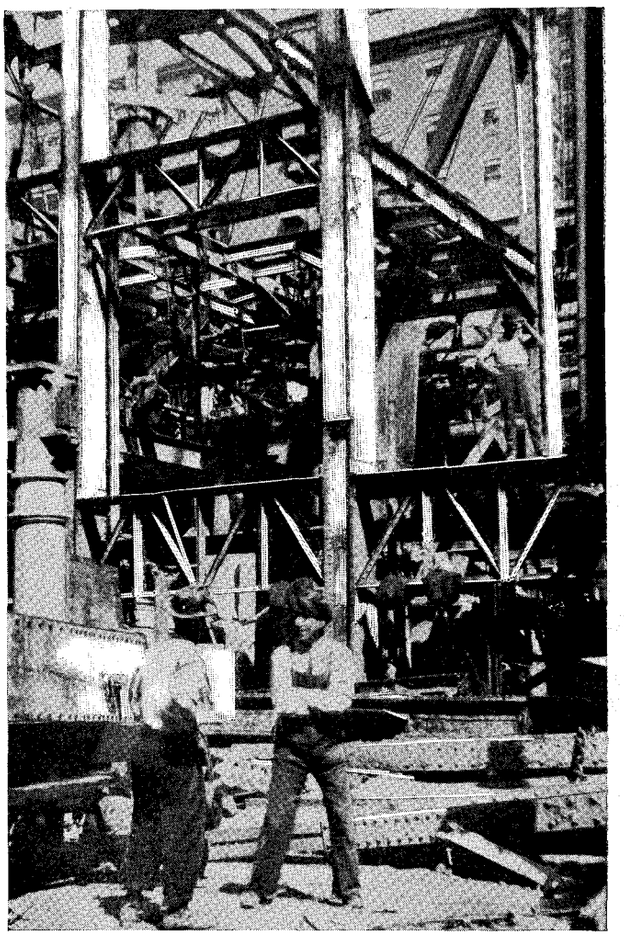


By courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

THE DEMOLITION OF A SKY-SCRAPER.

When this photograph was taken the steel work of the Gillender Building, New York, had been removed down to the fifteenth story and the masonry down to the ninth story.

insisted upon. As the building has stood fourteen years, this seems an excellent opportunity to see how badly, if at all, the steel frame has rusted, and what may be learned about the best conditions for its preservation. It will be remembered that some engineers have asserted that no steel-frame building can possibly escape rust, and that all will tumble down, sooner or later. A preliminary report on this subject, by Maximilian Toch, of the department of chemistry of the College of the City of New York, appears in *Engineering News* (New York, July 14). He finds, on the whole, that the steel is generally in a good state of preservation, altho some rivets are corroded. The paint used to "preserve" the steel, made of pure linseed oil, has entirely disappeared, owing to chemical action with the mortar



By courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

STEELWORK OF THE GILLENDER BUILDING AT THE GROUND FLOOR.

The demolition of the building revealed the fact that the steel-work had been protected from rust by the cement, tho the paint had entirely disappeared.

—a fact that shows linseed oil to be unfit for this purpose. The cement in which the steel was encased seems to have preserved it perfectly—an interesting and valuable fact. Says Mr. Toch:

"The main feature of the preservation of the steel was the fact that the columns were encased in brick and a rich mortar or grout came in contact with the steel (which also accounts for the complete destruction of the linseed oil). Wherever there was insufficient contact between the grout and the steel, rust formed; but in view of the fact that the construction of the building was such that moisture was very largely excluded, we have only two or three instances where bad rust pitting took place. . . . . .

"The one great lesson to be learned from the examination of this steel is the fact that those architects who prescribe a cement mortar one inch thick around a column of steel are very wise in their precautions; but linseed-oil paint should not be used when such a provision is made. There are alkali-proof paints which at the same time electrically insulate and serve a better purpose than the linseed-oil paints."

ANTS THAT BAKE BISCUITS—There is always something new about ants, says *Knowledge* (London, July). F. W. Neger, the professor of botany at the famous forestry school at Tharandt near Dresden, has made an interesting study of the custom of *Messor barbarus*, a common ant (in Dalmatia, for instance),

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which is at once a leaf-cutter and a seed-gatherer. Says the paper just named:

"Neger noticed that most of the seeds (of Leguminosæ in particular) were allowed to begin to germinate before the ants put them out to dry, and he suggests that this is to burst the seed-coats. But the germination is not allowed to go far enough to ferment the starch into maltose and dextrin. When the seeds are thoroughly dry and dead, they are taken back to the nest and chewed into a dough. This is baked in the sun into minute biscuits, which are stored!"

IGNORANCE OF GEOLOGY

THAT THERE is inexcusable ignorance of simple geological facts, even among persons otherwise well educated, is the complaint of L. De Launay, who writes, in *La Nature* (Paris, June 25), of what he calls, somewhat contemptuously, "authors' geology." Specialists are wont to complain that ignorance of their specialties is rife; but we may concede that when Mr. De Launay quotes eminent writers who think limestone is granite and regard obviously stream-cut valleys as rent by some "prehistoric cataclysm," he goes pretty far toward making his point. We read:

"In mentioning famous writers who really knew a little geology, we may, without going back to Bernard Palissy, confine ourselves to citing Goethe, who had studied it, and George Sand. . . . Outside of these, in the whole course of the nineteenth century, we may say without exception that writers have not had the least knowledge of what geology is, or of what its most familiar terms signify. This is particularly noticeable with those who occasionally allude to it. . . . The very common word 'granite' . . . seems to have especially brought bad luck to great writers. . . . It is easy to see that all of them have an unhappy attraction for this word, which seems to them the synonym of all hardness, massiveness, compactness, etc. And every rock to which they desire to attribute these qualities becomes for them 'granite,' just as every talus slope of 45° is 'abrupt,' 'vertical,' 'vertiginous,' etc.

"We may be content here with quoting Lamartine, who places his cave of the eagles in solid granite—granite, the most unlikely rock to contain any cave at all, especially when it 'distils stalactites.' . . . In a later generation, Théophile Gautier, or his Italian disciple Amicis, was equally ignorant. The Cathedral of Valladolid, among a score of other monuments built of limestone or other calcareous rock, becomes an 'imposing mass of granite.'

"This improper use of geological terms by writers constantly shocks a professional. . . . Prehistoric 'cataclysms' are utilized on all sides to explain either superficial phenomena, with which cataclysms can have had nothing to do, or formations like those of Archean regions, so far anterior to history that it is as absurd to call them 'prehistoric' as it would be to cite Semiramis in a history of the Third Republic. Gautier, who is so wonderful a master of style, and who is able to write 85 pages of architecture on the banal Church of St. Isaac at St. Petersburg, is absolutely incapable of describing geological forms in other than the vaguest and most inappropriate words—'convulsions, vertiginous escarpments, chaos,' for mountains; or on the other hand, 'dusty, sandy, monotonous regions' for a plain. There is, for example, in his works, a description of a trip across the schists of the Simplon which is quite typical in this regard. The only rocks of which he knows even the name—let alone the definition—are granite and marble. . . . . .

"Among those who know a little, but use their knowledge in a somewhat haphazard way, is that admirable writer Pierre Loti, who, having some scientific education as a naval officer, loves to talk about the 'thousands of years' that have elapsed since the formation of geologic strata. But between the Cambrian and the Pliocene there is no difference for him, and the strata that give him the most extraordinary impression of age—that of the 'earliest geological periods'—are often the tertiary deposits, which are the most recent. Like all those who have heard vague talk of the old-fashioned kind of geology, he readily sees, in the most exclusively sedimentary regions, evidence of convulsions due to fire. The chalky limestone of Cattaro is for him a 'frightful, calcined cliff, rent by the fires of the primitive world.' . . . . . .

"It is astonishing to find that men with so accurate an eye do not see—in the absolute sense of the word—do not discern strata and arrangements so characteristic—the differences in design and color of a landscape that give a key at once to its real geological constitution. They paint it all, as the old Milanese masters used to do their mountains, under the form of a confused mass of scoria.

"Such a lack of visual education and of geologic knowledge would have few inconveniences if we did not find it also closer to scientific circles—for example, in the works of archeologists or architects. . . . Several years ago, when studying the decoration of the Mycenean tombs on which volumes have been written, I found, in the abundant literature of the subject, that they were everywhere described as of red porphyry, green brecchia, basalt, etc. Procuring some specimens of the rock for microscopic examination, I showed that they were simply of limestone, more or less silicious.

"May we hope that some progress will be made in the future, and that the public will acquire some notion of this interesting science that tells us of our planet's history and enables us to know from its surface, what exists in its depths? If we are to trust in educational programs, we may believe it, but whenever we question young people who have just completed their training, we meet with little success. The cause is doubtless in the form adopted for teaching, in which, instead of its living substance, we have naught but a barbarous terminology, an insupportable aridity. As Hamlet said long ago—doubtless after reading some learned text-book—'Words, words, words!'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FACTORS OF INDUSTRY

THAT CAPITAL and labor are the prime factors in the production of wealth was always a mistaken belief and is now an outworn doctrine, we are told by an editorial writer in *Engineering* (London, July 8). He admits both as factors, but ranks labor second and capital third. First of all he places enterprise, aided by experience and knowledge. We read:

"There is plenty of capital in the city, and plenty of labor walking the streets, yet they do not produce wealth. Enterprise, aided by experience and knowledge in the form of management, is required to utilize these forces—*i.e.*, capital and labor. Labor is the second factor in production, and capital the third factor. It is essential, however, that management and labor should be highly skilled, for otherwise neither can profitably assist capital. . . . . .

"We have indicated that enterprise, experience, and knowledge are the principal factors in wealth production. This applies to the manager in management, and to the workman at his machine. Modern economics demand this differentiation. Enterprise, knowledge, and concentration are wealth productive, and especially so if confined within the sphere of activity in which experience has been gained. In other words, specialization is the key to profitable production. If these forces are to be utilized for the common good, they will require some form of organization, and a good organization requires good management. If these forces are not organized and managed, unemployment will be prevalent in labor and in the higher spheres of life. We perforce see that one of the greatest factors in production is management, and as the evolutionary process advances we recognize this more and more.

"The large producer has many advantages which the smaller has not; he can afford to install new machinery built specially for cheapening production as it appears on the market. As already stated, what is new to-day is old to-morrow, and nowhere is this more true than in engineering. Cheap production is a boon to humanity, for it tends to bring luxury within the reach of all; cheap production in one sphere of activity stimulates further production in other spheres of activity, as it makes possible what in other circumstances might be impossible. As an illustration, let us take the case of a sewing-machine. This is a necessity in most homes, more especially in poor ones. If the cost of producing these machines were high, only the better-class families could afford to buy them; but if the cost of production be low, every family may buy them; and so we come to see that one of the essential factors in human welfare is cheap production. It should be our main object in life, therefore, to bring about a general recognition of this principle; to see that the economic aspect of it is thoroughly understood by the workman himself. But it should be borne in mind that

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cheap production will not be brought about by cheap labor or by forcing labor to do more than it is physically capable of doing. Labor should have an adequate return for the services which it performs in production, and labor should not expect more."

All this, the writer thinks, points toward amalgamation, but not in a form in which individuality will be suppressed. He says:

"We know that all men are not equal in ability, and can not be made so, but it is desirable that all men shall have equal opportunities. In the countries in which this principle finds the widest acceptance economic progress is the greatest. The enormous business activity in the United States of America is in a large measure due to this. One of the advantages of the free play of individuality is that by it the creative class of man—the man with ideas—is brought to the front. Men are divided into three classes—*viz.*: 1. The creative, the men of genius, the originators. 2. Those who manage for the first—the administrators. 3. Those who do the labor appointed by the first and second—the artizans."

Men of the first class, the writer believes, will always be the real governors of the state. They are born not made, but economic conditions should be fostered, that will favor their free development.

SYSTEMATIC RESCUE IN MINE ACCIDENTS

THE FEELING is growing among mining experts and coal-mine proprietors, as well as among the reading public, that not enough is being done in the way of preventive measures to obviate accidents in coal-workings and also in the way of systematic rescue work. In an article contributed to *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, July 23) R. Y. Williams, of the United States Geological Survey, advocates covering the State of Illinois with a system of what he calls "joint rescue stations," each designed and equipped to serve a group of mines and located centrally among the mines of the group, which would be assessed for the support of the station. Each station would train in rescue methods squads of men from its various mines, under the superintendence of experienced instructors and physicians. Each would also contain a complete set of rescue apparatus which could be sent quickly wherever needed. Such a station, established for investigation and to show what could and should be done in this direction, was opened at Urbana, Ill., in March of last year, under the joint auspices of the national and State geological surveys and the University of Illinois. Says Mr. Williams:

"This substation is equipped with oxygen helmets and has a gas-tight room resembling a coal-mine, in which miners may test the efficiency of modern breathing appliances. Already this mine-rescue laboratory has been visited by many operators and inspectors; a large number of miners have been trained in the theory and practise of rescue work; and assistance has been given on the occasion of several mine fires and explosions."

One such station, of course, can not care for a whole State, and hence Mr. Williams advocates the establishment of a coordinated system. We read:

"When an explosion or fire occurs in a coal-mine, conditions are usually such as to require that the men entering the mine be protected by helmets, which must be supplied as quickly as possible. It is, therefore, necessary, both for rescue and investigation work, that stations should be within easy reach of each important coal-field or division of the field, so that the trained experts can reach and enter the mine promptly following the disaster. Were each mine in the State equipped with a complete rescue station and manned with a corps of trained rescuers, we would have ideal conditions for the recovery of life and preservation of property after a calamity. But, unfortunately, these stations are quite expensive; equally unfortunate, the present selling price of coal is so low that the small margin of profit is already a matter of much concern, so, unless some remedy for this condition can be found, but few individual mine-owners, I fear, would feel warranted in authorizing such an expenditure of money. In order to overcome this obstacle and still obtain the benefits of modern mine-rescue methods, the suggestion of joint rescue-stations, it is believed, should be of great value."

An idea of the work of such a station may be gained by the following specifications for its equipment, furnished by Mr. Williams:

"The equipment of the station should include oxygen helmets, or other suitable breathing appliance furnishing a dependable supply of pure air, with the aid of which men may safely enter any kind of the foulest and most poisonous atmosphere in order to perform rescue work.

"Apparatus and supplies for recharging these machines.

"Portable electric safety lamps with a convenient device for recharging.

"A supply of some standard make of oil-burning safety lamps.

"One or more resuscitating cases for use in reviving men overcome by the after-damps of mine fires or explosions.

"Special cases or trunks, of convenient size for handling, in which the above apparatus may be quickly packed and safely transported to the scene of an accident."

Mr. Williams believes that the State of Illinois should appropriate a sum sufficient to establish at least three large central stations, and that a system of smaller local stations could then be maintained at less expense by the mines themselves.

TO COMPEL BOATS TO CARRY WIRELESS

THAT the Bureau of Navigation may be informed regarding the enforcement of the law requiring steamers to carry wireless equipment, collectors of customs have been directed to furnish lists of vessels to which the act is applicable. Says *The Electrical Review* (Chicago, July 23):

"The statement of vessels is required to give the name of the system of equipment, whether the equipment is owned by the steamer or leased, the wave length in meters, the range in nautical miles, the power in kilowatts, and the call letters. It is estimated at the Bureau of Navigation that about 60 per cent. of all steamers subject to the provisions of the act are probably equipped already with the apparatus required, thus leaving some 40 per cent. still to be provided."

The same paper, in another column, tells us that similar legislation is contemplated in England, "Sir Edward Sassoon's bill making compulsory the equipment of all passenger vessels with a wireless system having passed its first reading in the House of Commons recently." We read:

"It provides that all ships, both British and foreign, which embark with passengers at British ports must be provided with an installation capable of receiving and transmitting a distance of 100 miles. A penalty of $5,000 in the event of a failure to obey the law is provided."

NON-ALCOHOLIC BEER—Information of a new temperance drink now being used in England is quoted as follows from reports of Consul-General John L. Griffiths, of London, by *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, July 23):

"There has been recently placed on this market a beverage which it is claimed is non-intoxicating, and still resembles and tastes like the intoxicating beer. It is brewed from malt and hops only and has no preservative in it. It does not look unlike beer, and the taste is very similar. It is made of precisely the same materials as the best English home-brewed ale, but alcohol is almost entirely eliminated, and it is stated that there is no chemical admixture of any kind. The amount of alcohol produced by the brewing process in this beverage is given as nine-tenths of 1 per cent., which is less than the percentage to be found in any of the ginger ales, stone beers, and other temperance beverages.

"The process by which this beverage is made is the invention of a French scientist, while certain modifications were made by one of the professors of the Paris Pasteur Institute and an English brewer."

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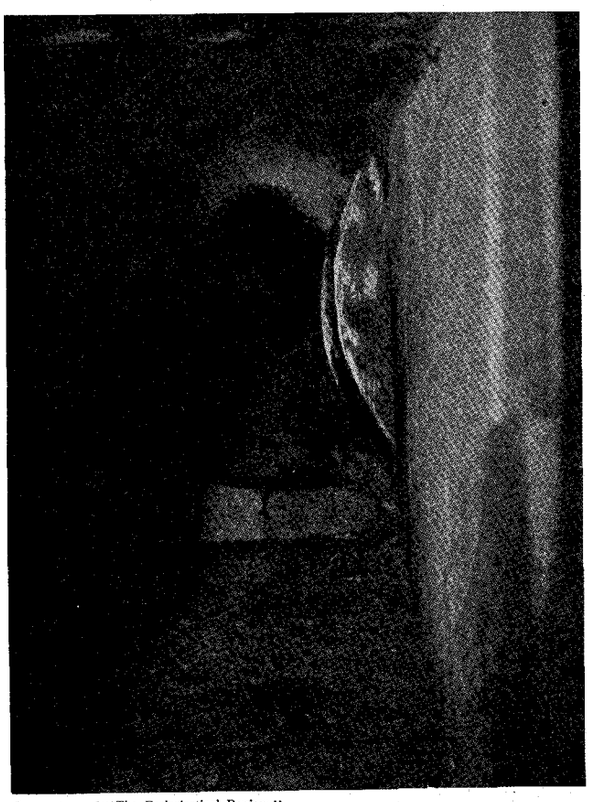
THE "ROLLING STONE" OF CHRIST'S TOMB

MODERN Western art has often pictured the women at the tomb of Christ attempting to "roll away the stone." The uninstructed imagination has in most cases pictured a boulder that closed the tomb's mouth, but archeological research now shows us a stone that was made to roll and so formed like a cart-wheel or mill-stone. Many tombs still exist in Palestine that were fitted with such doors, says



By courtesy of "The Ecclesiastical Review."

ROLLING-STONE DOOR AND MODERN WOODWORK.

This entrance to the so-called tomb of Mariamne, Jerusalem, shows the kind of stone that closed the entrance to the tomb where Christ was laid.

Mr. Edward Byrne in *The Ecclesiastical Review* (Philadelphia), but they stand gaping wide for the fact that the shape of their rolling doors made these fittings serviceable to the Arabs as millstones and for other purposes. So they have been taken away and used according to the native mind for more practical ends. How little the native Arab mind is imprest by this vandalism is shown by the fact that, "after stealing the stone doors and ransacking the tombs, the Arabs often take up quarters in the latter for themselves and their beasts. There are, however, a good number of specimens of such doors still *in situ*." The writer gives us this interesting account of the manner in which Jewish tombs were closed:

"In the case of the sepulcher possessing a large outer vestibule, it had a beautifully ornamented open portal. Even in the case of less elaborate tombs, an open doorway with a casing more or less decorated, such as is shown in the illustrations mentioned, is found as the entrance to the *outer* vestibule or antechamber, but not commnly as the door of the tomb chamber proper. The entrance to the latter was made intentionally low to insure less danger of violation of the tomb. In order to enter such a low doorway one has to crawl through or to crouch in a most uncomfortable manner. This comparatively small opening was closed in several different ways. Most commonly a stone slab was countersunk into the door-casing and secured with cement, small wedges, or similar means. Sometimes a small stone door was made to open and shut on its stone hinges somewhat after the manner of modern doors. The most interesting mode, however, on account of its having been used to close the door of our Lord's tomb, was by means of a rolling stone. It is difficult for one who has not seen at least a good picture of a real rolling-stone door to form an adequate idea of one. The following remarks may be of assistance in this regard:

"A rolling-stone door of a Jewish tomb is not a boulder. . . . It is what would be better exprest for us, if it were called a 'roller stone.' It was a stone proportionate to the size of the opening it served to close and cut in the shape of a modern millstone—circular and with two sides flat. This circular stone was fitted into a grooved track or pocket, arranged before the tomb entrance in such a way that the opening could be closed or opened by rolling the stone forward against it or back to one side. . . . . .

"The difficulty of conceiving properly what is meant by a rolling-stone door and of making a satisfactory '*compositio loci*' of the scene which occurred before Christ's tomb, quickly vanishes at the sight of even a good photograph of such a door. Altho such doors are moved in a track or pocket, it requires not a little strength to move one back and forth. From an inspection of our illustration a slight idea can be had of the difficulty which faced the holy women on the way to the tomb: 'Who shall roll us back the stone from the door of the sepulcher?' 'For it was very great.'"

The writer of this article further corrects current misapprehensions as to the type of tomb in which Christ was laid. He mentions three types that were common among the Jews, giving these descriptive details:

"The simplest form was an excavation in a rock floor-surface, corresponding to the general contour of the human body and covered over with a stone slab, countersunk to the level of the ground. Specimens of this simple type, tho it is not the commonest, may be seen in almost any part of Palestine. . . . (2) In a second form of sepulcher, a chamber was excavated in the rock and then one (sometimes several) long, pocket-like recess, measured to the human body, was cut into the rock face at right angles to the side of the room. Into these recesses or *loculi*, the bodies, wrapt in their grave-clothes, were shoved. . . . (3) The form which is of most interest to us here, is known as the shelf-tomb. In its chamber the place for the body, instead of being a recess cut at right-angles to the chamber, is a shelf or bench, made by cutting away the upper portion of the side wall. As a general rule, every such chamber possest two but oftentimes three shelves, upon which the corpses, wrapt in their cerements, were laid lengthwise as on a couch. At times, a hole pierced through the shelf permitted the fluids from the decomposing body to flow off into a cavity below, used as an ossuary.

"All Jewish sepulchers, except those of the simplest types, possest, in addition to the tomb recess or sepulcher proper, another chamber, which served as an anteroom or vestibule. . . . . .

"The traditional tomb of Jesus, preserved in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem, belongs to the above-mentioned class of shelf tombs. It consisted of two chambers, the antechamber or vestibule—to which corresponds what is now called 'the Chapel of the Angel,' since a tradition places the apparition of the angel in it—and the tomb chamber proper. The latter chamber contains the remains of a shelf now overlaid with a marble covering. It was on this shelf that the body of our Lord was laid. It was not on the floor. . . . In fact, altho at times in the floor of a tomb chamber, a tomb of the simplest form, as described above, was excavated and covered over with a slab, there is no authority for representing an ordinary Jewish burial as consisting of laying the corpse on the floor of the chamber. Archeological evidence is contrary to any such manner of burial among the Jews. The door of the tomb of Jesus was, as is the case of all intact Jewish tombs, small in size and low. This circumstance explains why Mary Magdalene, as she stood weeping at the sepulcher without, *stooped down* 'and looked into the sepulcher'; likewise why Peter on running to the sepulcher, '*stooping down*, saw the linen clothes laid by themselves.'"

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CHEATING THE NEXT GENERATION

THERE is a kind of cheating practised by even the honestest. So says a writer in the Chicago *Interior*, who gives the religious aspect of the much-discust question of race suicide. "Men and women who would totally abominate themselves for cheating, in the amount of a pennyworth, a living creditor will cheat the next generation of the human race out of its very capital of life and be totally unconscious of having done a wrong." Children, he declares, "are an obligation—a debt that every home owes to God and to humanity." But by some unexplainable dulness "in even the best men and women toward the reality of obligations owed to the future," it seems, so says this writer, "as if the idea of debt in the vast majority of minds, even of the most conscientious type, is tied down to absolutely contemporary time." We read further:

"The very first postulate of religion in regard to the world is the faith that the Almighty Creator works to accomplish an eternal purpose through the successive generations of mankind—that the long stretch of history through the centuries is the path of his increasing achievement. A gradually bettering world is a divine success.

"All persons of any religious temper whatever have some pride in the thought that in their own generation they are aiding at least a little in this divine project which links together the ages.

"But the very devoutest of such people are often found totally indifferent to the projection of God's hope and plan through the centuries ahead. Yet if there is any duty at all that challenges a man to help make the world better in the years of his own life in it, it must be at least an equal duty to do all one can for years afterward.

"And the one thing wherein God in heaven above is absolutely dependent on present-day humanity for the outcome of his plans is the rearing up of a new generation in whom he may carry one step farther his cosmic designs.

"*The solemnest, sacredest obligation of any Christian home is to insure that every moral capacity it has attained to shall be reproduced in children who in their own adult life, building on the plane to which the parents had risen, shall aid the still higher up-stepping of society.*

"That husband and wife are essentially defrauding all fellow humanity and God himself who by fault of their own fail to leave after them in the world children incarnating the utmost in character that they themselves had wisdom to appreciate.

"Some very superficial words are sometimes said in praise of large families—words which apparently assume that the vital matter at stake is to maintain the numbers of the human species. The real consideration for conscience emphasizes not large families, but fit families—sons and daughters of a quality to make noble living commoner in the world henceforward than hitherto.

"Blame for defrauding the race of fit children can not of course be visited on every home into which no children are born. But the acknowledgment of that justice should not obscure from childless homemakers a justice no less vital set over against it:

"*Every home is blamable with deep unfaithfulness to its obligations if it does not rear children.*"

The writer makes exception "when some heavy handicap on husband or wife makes life itself hard to support." He turns from this aspect of the case to consider "the pathos of orphanhood" and the appeal of this unfortunate class:

"As there are childless homes, it must be recognized as an item of moral balance in the world that there are children whose appeal summons forth the instincts of parentage where except for them the sacredness of father duty and mother duty would never be known.

"And all such as being wedded have not the blessing of cradling in the home nook their own flesh and blood should be grateful for the call of the waiting orphans, if indeed they truly desire to be saved from all their sins—including the superlative sin of refusing to prepare for the service of coming humanity lives in which God may continue to show forth his redemptive graces.

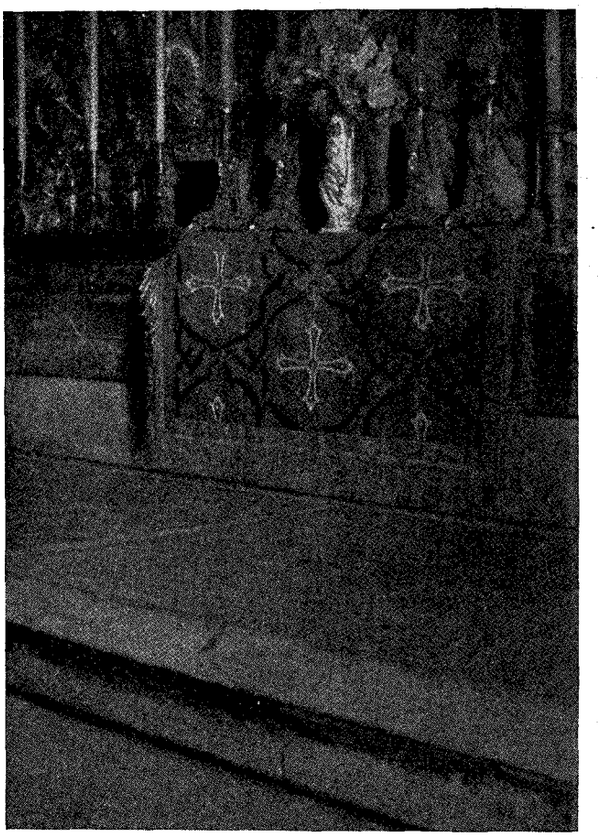
"So, too, fathers and mothers who have completed or about completed the task of raising their own children, should in many cases be glad to invest the unspent vigor and the accumulated experience of later years in the life of some orphan who would otherwise have no chance of being of use to the world.

"Objections which people raise against the adoption of strange children into a home—the difficulty and bother of it and the uncertainty of the outcome—are all selfish suggestions which have no worthy weight against the simple fact that in childless homes it is a duty.

"And if the duty were conscientiously observed until there was actually no home without a child, there would be few children without homes."

AN ENGLISH PREACHER ON AMERICAN RELIGION

AMERICAN Puritanism is now on its trial, declares the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare writing in *The Christian World* (London). This eminent Baptist preacher, dealing with the condition of the churches in our country, omits the work of the Catholic Church, and indeed confines himself mainly



INNER CHAMBER OF THE HOLY SEPULCHER.

The shelf, now with a facing of marble, is supposed to be the veritable resting-place of the body of Christ. This type of tomb is distinguished from others by the name "shelf-tomb."

to the activities of his own denomination. This denomination, among other reformed churches, has now, he says, to face the problems presented by heterogeneous immigration, the increasing wealth of the various communities, and "the materialism which has become so marked a feature of one section of American life." Speaking of church organizations he says "it is impossible to eliminate the personal equation" in estimating the religious life of America. The churches are not closely welded together, and the multiplication of church officials quite staggers him. We are told:

"Two features [in American churches] imprest me very greatly. The first was the looseness of the organization. The churches seemed to have little or no relation to each other. The policy which we pursue in this country would be impossible

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in America. Churches would take little or no notice of interventions from headquarters, if there were any headquarters, which there are not. The policy is the exact opposite of centralization. It is independency carried to an extreme. Perhaps it is accounted for by vast distances and areas, but it seemed to me to make anything like unity of the body impossible. The other feature was the enormous multiplication of offices. I understood Artemus Ward's jest for the first time when I found that everybody was a secretary or else a chairman, and I longed to see some one who was only a humble member of the rank and file."

Nor is the position, and even the intellectual standard, of American preachers satisfactory to him. The best men are generally encouraged to make their living or their fortune in other walks to which they frequently turn even after having tried the ministry. These men seem to have lost all idea of a ministerial vocation, and Dr. Shakespeare says:

"I can not say that I consider the position of the ministry in America to be satisfactory. It did not appear to me that the best brains of America were being given to the ministerial office. Perhaps this is true everywhere just now, but more in the Republic than anywhere else. The pull of the almighty dollar is very strong. I am afraid that any man who has the chance of making a fortune, and follows some less material pursuit, is regarded as a bit of a fool. Men pass too easily both in and out of the ministry in America. I met one very good man, who, thoroughly disillusioned, was taking up ranching and abandoning the ministry. I inquired as to the welfare of another, a man of much ability, and was told that he was now very rich, having taken to banking instead of preaching. The Pauline idea of being separated to the gospel of God seemed to me to be largely non-existent. There is an absence of clericalism, so complete that it would gratify Dr. Clifford himself, and I never saw so variegated an extent of blue, red, and green ties in a ministers' meeting in my life. I am quite sure that all this has brought about a change in the consciousness of the minister himself, and in the attitude of his people, which has meant the loss of a large part of his influence. The minister is now to a great extent hail-fellow well met, and the idea of a vocation has gone. Perhaps it is all part and parcel of the decay of reverence and the breaking down of forms. I will never believe that piety can survive the loss of the forms of piety, or reverence the forms of reverence."

This alleged decadence of the ministry is thus illustrated by this writer:

"It is significant that in America to-day there is no preacher of the order of Henry Ward Beecher or Phillips Brooks. I said to a well-known minister: 'You must begin to think whom you are going to nominate for the presidency of the World Alliance; it is the turn of America.' He said: 'We must look out for a well-known layman.' 'You surely do not mean,' I replied, 'to put a layman in that position? In my country, there is not a single layman who would have consented for a moment to take such a position and honor in front of Maclaren or Clifford.' It is a bad day for a church when it ceases to have men like Parker, Jowett, and Maclaren in its ministry."

The good points in the institutional religion of the United States are, however, freely allowed and dwelt on as follows:

"It is only just to say that there is a healthy and inspiring freedom about religious life in America. The elements which are the worst fruits of a church establishment are wholly absent. All the churches are free from the State. There is no one to patronize and no one willing to be patronized. At the Baptist conventions there were men holding the highest offices, governors of States, taking the deepest interest in the affairs of the Church. The Baptist churches contain types which are scarcely known among us. I met with men who in this country would infallibly be Anglicans, their tastes and sympathies and social leanings all marked them out that way; but in America such men go as freely to the Baptist as to the Episcopal Church. I found everywhere the deepest interest in Mr. Lloyd-George. Everybody seemed to know two things about him, one that he was the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the other that he was a Baptist, and they seemed to think that he gave all the time he could spare from the finances of the nation to promoting the interests of the Baptist Union.

"I wish that space were allowed me to describe a typical American Sunday-school. In buildings, equipments, and in organization the Americans are far ahead of us, so far as their schools are concerned."

CHICAGO'S "NEW CHRISTIANITY"

WITH THE head-line "A New Type of Christianity" *The Biblical World* (Chicago) furnished its lay brethren of the press another sensation. From the lay press the religious press caught fire also, but quenched their flames when they found out that the "new Christianity" was not altogether novel. What *The Biblical World* in its July number attempts is to interpret the evolutionary stage in which it finds the Christianity of to-day. It calls this religion "scientific, ethical, practical, and altruistic" and promises that future developments will emphasize these characteristics. As to the first it says:

"If there be a controversy between Genesis and geology, the new Christianity will stand with geology. The record left in the strata of the earth can not be impugned by a poet of the prescientific age, even tho that poet be also a prophet of a higher conception of God than had before his day prevailed. In conformity to the same principle, the new Christianity will accept the assured results of historical investigation into the records of ancient times. Religion has its rights, but so also has history, and one of these is that it be studied by historical methods."

It further states that the Christianity "now taking shape" lays less stress on theology than on conduct and character. "It is disposed to welcome to its fellowship not only all classes and conditions of men in respect to wealth, education, and culture, but also men of widely different types of theological belief or doubt; but not men of widely different moral purpose." Furthermore, the new Christianity "will be in the true sense philanthropic, and in the broadest sense missionary, seeking to make its own Christianity ever more perfectly Christian in spirit and deed, and to extend that religion through the length and breadth of the lands of the earth."

But there is a further quality about which this journal merely posits a question. We read:

"It will be scientific, ethical, practical, and altruistic; will it be religious? Will it perceive that the morality that is to be effective in personal character and the elevation of the community must be deeply rooted in religion? Will it acknowledge that to love one's fellow men in truth and stedfastness one must live in loving and believing fellowship with God? It is, indeed, easy to overlook these things. Morality may sever itself from the religion that produced it, and seem for long to suffer nothing in consequence. But the history of religion does not permit us to believe that either religion or morality can continue to flourish alone. Each needs the other for its own best development. The religion of Jesus is profoundly ethical, demanding right motives and right conduct. 'He that heareth these words of mine and *doeth* them not is like unto a man that built his house upon the sand.' But it is just as deeply religious. The injunction to enter into the closet and pray to the Father who is in secret is as central and as fundamental as the command to love one's neighbor as oneself.

"The scientific spirit—absolute loyalty to the teachings of evidence—is a necessary element of the highest type of religion and morality. This spirit is, as we have already said, central in the teaching of Jesus. No tradition, no scripture even, is authoritative for him against the conclusions demanded by his own insight into the world of present fact. But equally necessary to the highest type of religion is the recognition of the reality of the spiritual and of the possibility of fellowship between man and God. Science and mysticism do not easily blend. The man of science tends to reject the mysterious as unreal; the mystic to thrust aside the scientific as irreligious. But Jesus found a way to blend them, and blend they must if religion is to reach its best development. The new type of Christianity will be scientific; it will be ethical; it will be social and altruistic; will it be religious? It will not be the religion of authority; will it be the religion of the Spirit?"

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LETTERS AND ART

A PAINTER OF AMERICAN WINTER

IT WILL take much time, probably, for American art to outlive her dependence upon the foreign stalk. She still acknowledges her indebtedness to foreign models, but, says Mr. J. Nilsen Laurvik, in landscape painting as well as in all other branches of artistic endeavor, it can not be denied that America is in a fair way of winning artistic independence, and to-day, he thinks, "its landscape painters need defer to no one." This remark is made in connection with the work of Mr. Edward W. Redfield whom readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST for March 12 will remember as the first American landscape painter from whom the French Government purchased a picture to be hung in the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris. He is, says Mr. Laurvik in *The International Studio* (August), one of the men "who has done most to infuse an authentic note of nationalism into contemporary American art. Mr. Laurvik writes:

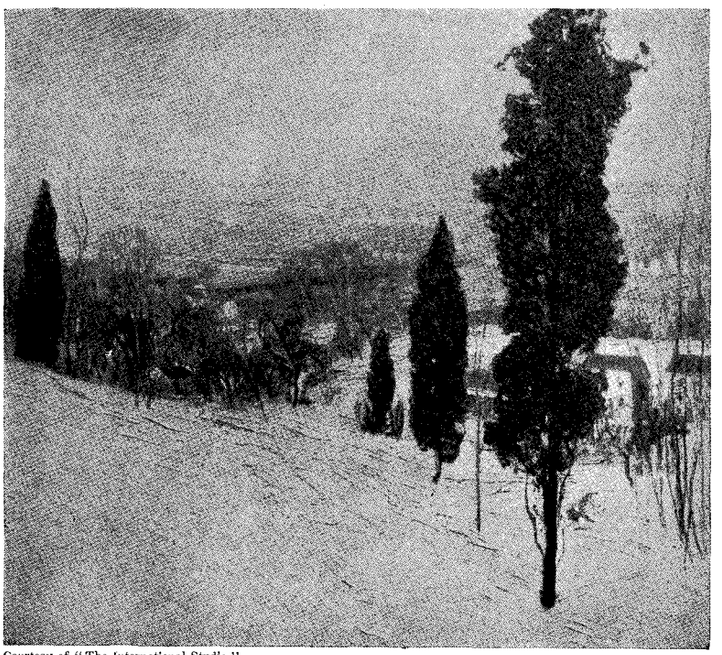
"He is the standard-bearer of that progressive group of painters who are glorifying American landscape painting with a veracity and force that is astonishing the eyes of the Old World, long accustomed to a servile aping of their standards. He is a rejuvenating force in our art, the dominant personality of his circle, in whom is epitomized the emancipating struggle of the younger men. The leaders of this new movement, which is quickly changing the established current of American art, are Ernest Lawson, William Glackens, George Bellows, Edward W. Redfield, Elmer Schofield, Rockwell Kent, and Gardener Symons.

"Like the others of this energetic circle Mr. Redfield is a realist, who seeks out and depicts with uncompromising, searching strokes the specific, visual aspects of a scene. His power of literal rendition of any particular place is amazing in its topographical veracity. He presents glimpses of nature with all the actuality of a scene viewed through a window, in which his art is a direct antithesis to that of Whistler and his followers, which is nature viewed through a temperament. One is seldom if ever made conscious of the conventions of art in these luminous, stimulating landscapes; rather, the effect is one of stark reality, in which the accent of light and color is perhaps somewhat more vivid than in the original scene. While there is no mistaking a Redfield anywhere, his work is, nevertheless, very impersonal; it is not tinged by preconceived notions as to what nature is or ought to be; it is not colored by imaginative vagaries. His art is concrete and explicit, adhering with extraordinary fidelity to nature and natural phenomena. He makes no apologies for what he finds in nature, accepting her as she is, but not infrequently he apologizes for the inadequacy of his rendering of what he saw there. His work is highly objective. Always and everywhere his eye is on the ever-changing face of nature, noting the ever-varying aspects of sky and land, which he has recorded with unerring precision in a long series of brilliant, vibrating canvases."

This thoroughly American painter was born in Bridgeville, Del., in 1868 and early developed a love for art. "He was no precocious prodigy, and it is doubtful if any one realized . . . that he was destined to become one of the foremost painters in America, whose work would receive general and substantial recognition before he had turned forty." He really did not find himself until he returned from France some ten years ago, and shook off the influence of Bouguereau and Fleury. The writer continues:

"With his return to the Delaware Valley country, which he has made his home ever since, he made rapid strides toward the full and free expression of his personality. Thenceforth his work began to make itself felt as a new force in our current exhibitions by reason of its ever-increasing vigor and individuality. . . . . .

"Winter is his most constant theme, upon which he plays many variations. No changing phase of an apparently monotonous subject escapes him; each is recorded with a keen eye for differences, as, for example, his suggestion of the dry, powdery snow in the canvas called 'The White House,' as compared with the soggy, wet, disappearing snow in 'The Road to Center Bridge,' while in 'The Red Barn' he has successfully presented the hard crust that covers the earth as in a steel jacket, cold and brilliant in color. Nor is it always the bright, scintillating aspects of winter that he renders most successfully, as is amply demonstrated by the subdued, solemn dignity of 'Snow Bound,' showing a landscape muffled under its heavy blanket of snow that has a recent look, while the air is still heavy with impending storm, the whole scene enveloped in a gray, leaden atmosphere that reveals an uncommon nicety of eye and hand.



Courtesy of "The International Studio."

CEDAR HILL.

From a painting by E. W. Redfield, whose work in landscape is noted for the "absolute literalness" of its representation.

"In some respects Mr. Redfield's art is related to that of the late Fritz Thaulow, who opened the eyes of the world to the beauties and pictorial possibilities of winter. However, he did not treat his subject with the absolute literalness of Mr. Redfield, who may well be regarded as the pioneer, in this country, at least, of the realistic painting of winter, in which field he has few equals to-day. From this season of the year he has learned the great lesson of simplicity, known of the Japanese, who also loved to depict the winter with its bare trees, its sharp horizons, its wide stretches of snow-covered ground, broken here and there only by a clump of weeds or protruding laurel which gives a certain dramatic intensity to an otherwise commonplace scene, as in the case of his 'Hill and Valley' or fine, majestic 'Cedar Hill,' both of which are distinguished by a large simplicity of design. . . . . .

"He, like Monet and Kroyer, the great Norwegian impressionist, works almost exclusively out of doors, in the presence of his subject, and he usually completes a canvas at one sitting. His unremitting industry, coupled with an unusual capacity for work during the winter months, is productive of a number of canvases that are certain to enliven and lend interest to all the annual exhibitions, which are not complete without a Redfield. His influence is making itself felt in our exhibition halls in a heightened sense of color as well as in an increasing number of painters who are taking winter as their theme. And it is to just such virile and thoroughly national work as this that we must look for that much-needed renaissance of American art."

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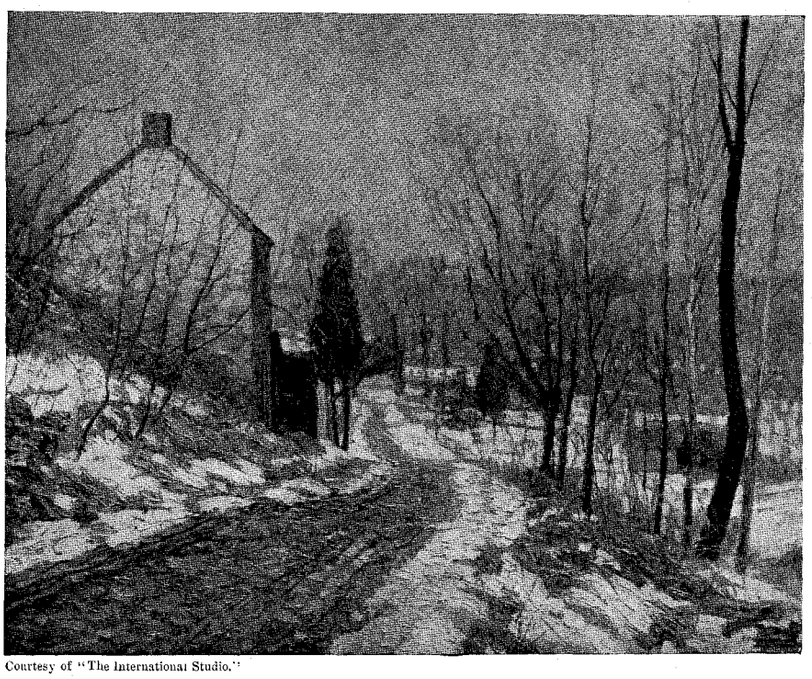
THE DRAMA'S EFFECT ON REFORM

THE SCHEME of prison reform, brought forward by the Home Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill, has set the English press talking about the influence of Mr. Galsworthy's play in bringing this about. Last season this play, named "Justice," was produced at the Repertory Theater in London and made a profound impression. It pictured the overwhelming difficulties of a man, convicted of his first offense, in his fruitless effort to recover from his prison experience. Mr. Churchill's reform includes the doing away of solitary confinement, the abolition of ticket-of-leave, the allowance of a period of grace for the payment of fines, and the provision of occasional concerts and lectures to convict prisoners. If it is true, as so many news-sheets are now assuming, that Mr. Galsworthy's play had an effect in suggesting legislation, it emphasizes the fruitlessness of a similar endeavor in this country, when Mr. Charles Klein tried in a play to stir public indignation over our detestable "third-degree" system. It is quite true that not all in England yield the playwright the palm. Miss Christabel Pankhurst writes to *The Daily Chronicle* (London) that "it shows what women can do when they tackle a question. . . . For it is quite beyond question that it is owing to what we have been able to tell about prison conditions that all this new interest has been aroused." *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London) protests that it "never flatly contradicts a lady," yet it is "glad to see that Mr. Galsworthy is in no danger of being forgotten; his name is written large over the whole business." This journal puts in a mildly humorous plea for Mr. Churchill also, "whose share in the credit seems to be imperiled," saying: "We hope that even Miss Pankhurst will allow that a trifle of praise is due to the mere man who, having the chance, has used it." *The Evening Standard* writes further:

"Seriously, there can be small doubt that Mr. Galsworthy has been largely instrumental in providing the sure ground on which Mr. Churchill so firmly treads. Such reforms as Mr. Churchill outlines could never have been proposed if the public mind had not been prepared for them. Mr. Galsworthy is himself the disciple in this matter of previous thinkers, among whom Samuel Butler must be prominently included. But it was his privilege to give poignant dramatic expression to a swift current of theory. Everybody who saw 'Justice' was imprest, and many saw it. Everybody who read 'Justice' was imprest, and many read it. Everybody who heard of it was convinced that this was no ordinary play, no play with an ordinary purpose. A very large audience was reached by the various channels we have mentioned, and the actual visible consequences are not only a tribute to the power of the play, but an example of the influence of the modern drama. Hitherto the novelist has been the public champion of reform; the dramatist, in England at any rate, has effected little. Charles Dickens and Charles Reade wrote sometimes with a purpose, and Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in her best-known book, wrote with nothing but a purpose. In their day the novel was a tremendous instrument for social good. Yet it did not affect people so immediately, nor perhaps on the whole so forcibly, as the play is capable of doing. Mr. Galsworthy has won some of the points for which he contended in a remarkably short time.

"Tho we believe the drama is nowadays a more potent force than the novel, we would not have it supposed we are bringing Mr. Galsworthy's triumph into competition with the triumphs of Dickens, Reade, and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' No comparison is possible in these or any cases of the kind, because circumstances constantly differ. They depend on the state of the public mind. Some writers whose names are associated with social reforms have had to sow the seed, others have been able to reap the harvest. This sowing of the seed is often a very subtle business. It is done so quietly, under so complete a cloak, that a few years afterward, when the fruit is ripe, it is difficult to appreciate the early operation. Reading Turgenef's 'Sportsman's Sketches,' one can hardly understand how those wonderfully delicate pieces of prose could have had any bearing on the emancipation of the Russian serfs. Here are no tales of oppression and cruelty like 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' or 'It is Never too Late to Mend.' The writer seems intent on putting all his genius into the mere portrayal of life and character. Yet those who know the history of the movement which the Emperor Alexander so nobly concluded, agree that Turgenef roused the finer spirits among his contemporaries to contemplate emancipation as a duty. Nor, again, is it easy to see why Beaumarchais's famous play should have awakened pre-Revolutionary France. The secret of Beaumarchais and Turgenef is that they breathed forth the air of liberty, leaving others to give liberty a distinct form. In like manner Samuel Butler's satire hinted that prevalent notions of punishment were a misconception, and thereby made straight the way for Mr. Galsworthy.

"The placing of the credit, however interesting the reflections it suggests, is but a minor matter in comparison with the solidity of the reform. And here also is some slight and very curious collision of opinion. The authorities who speak of prison from a long experience of alleviating its miseries are in the main agreed on the value of Mr. Churchill's proposals. The collision where it occurs is as unequal as that between Miss Pankhurst's claim and Mr. Galsworthy's. . . . Most of the experienced men whose views are now given say what we should have expected on solitary confinement. Using more or less strong language, they denounce it as vicious. The Rev. G. P. Merrick, late Chaplain-Inspector of Prisons, remarks, on the contrary, that the average prisoner does not like conversation with his fellows; it is only those who are criminals in every sense of the word who do like it. If this is true, our sympathy for Mr. Galsworthy's *Falder* has been, to some extent, misapplied. Mr. Merrick's opinion should carry weight; it is the result of long experience. Nevertheless, we can not, we confess, understand it. Can there be a man, prisoner or not, who would not feel agony in solitude? If Mr. Merrick is right, Robinson Crusoe must have been one of the happiest of men. We can not think he was. Mr. Galsworthy's intuition seems more reliable than Mr. Merrick's experience."



Courtesy of "The International Studio."

THE ROAD TO CENTER BRIDGE.
From the painting by Edward W. Redfield.
Winter, says a critic, is this artist's "most constant theme, upon which he plays many variations."

Mr. Galsworthy states in the Manchester *Guardian* that his own conclusions are based to some extent on personal investigations in prisons and conversations with a large number of convicts.

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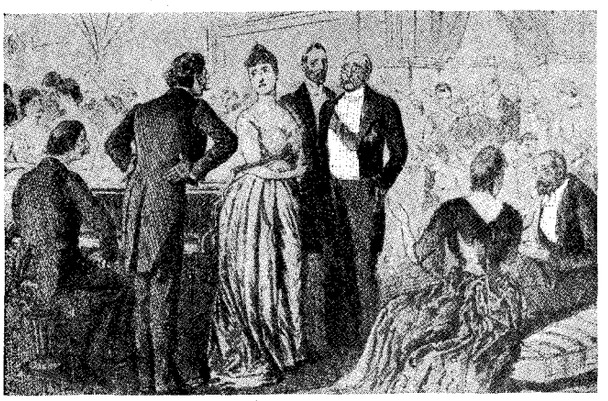


TEUTONIC SATIRE.

HOSTESS—"Oh, pray don't leave off, Mr. Rosencranz. . . . That was a lovely song you just began!"

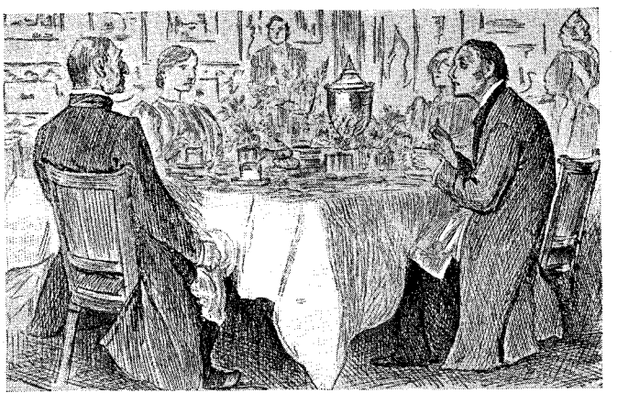
EMINENT BARITONE—"Yes, matame. . . . Bot it tit not harmonise viz de cheneral gonverzation. It is in *B vlat*, and you and all your vrents are talking in *G!* I haf a song in *F* and a song in *A sharp*—bot I haf no zong in *G!*

ACCOMPANIST—"Ach—berhaps, to opliche matame, I could transbose de aggompaniments—ja!"

A SATIRIST WITHOUT SUCCESSORS

THE FAME of "Trilby" a generation ago brought Du Maurier's name to everybody's lips. No best-seller of to-day probably exceeds the popularity of that charming novel of the Paris Latin Quarter; but it has had a long rest—a rest that is now threatened to be disturbed in our land by a reincarnation in comic-opera form. Du Maurier, in his capacity of social satirist, has also reemerged before the British public in an exhibition of his *Punch* drawings. This work has now become classical, comments the London *Sphere*. In spite of the fact that Mr. Ruskin long ago complained of its lack of strenuousness, yet, says this journal, "it echoes the characteristics of its period much more vividly than any artist has been able to do for the past decade or so." What Anthony Trollope was to English literature, it is asserted, George du Maurier was to English art. *The Outlook* (London) echoes sentiments similar to some above:

"Du Maurier's successor in our school of black and white has not really arrived. Indeed the particular satire he was so amusing in nowadays would lack a butt. . . . Tho of course Du Maurier was not on the plane of Keene, and tho his work has not the universal caliber of the latter's, yet it possesses great qualities. His charming women are household words, and it is always pleasant to meet again jokes so entertaining as the celebrated curate's egg. What distinguishes Du Maurier in especial is the pungency and withal the subtlety of his caricature. The droop of his young esthetes is quite inimitable. And his perception was very keen to capture nuances of character and action."



TRUE HUMILITY.

RIGHT REVEREND HOST—"I'm afraid you've got a bad egg, Mr. Jones?"

THE CURATE—"Oh, no, my Lord; I assure you parts of it are excellent."

SHALL YOUNG WRITERS BE ENDOWED?

SUMMARIZING the verdicts of a group of authors upon a project for the endowment of young writers it may be observed that most of the younger men applaud and encourage the scheme and most of the older ones decry and discourage it. Or, viewing the result another way, the philanthropic scheme meets with favor in America and disfavor in England. These facts might induce certain reflections. Mr. Upton Sinclair fathers the proposition which is voiced in *The Independent* (July 28). It is a pet project with him, arising out of bitter experience and a wish to avert from others sufferings he has endured. What he "has in mind," he says, is a permanent endowment, analogous to the "Nobel Fund." Its purpose would be the encouragement of vital creative literary work, by the establishment of scholarships or prizes, to be given for a period of two or three years, with the possibility of continuance if the candidate's work should make it seem worth while." Mr. Sinclair enlarges:

"First of all, the establishment of such a fund would call attention to the fact that there does not exist in America any

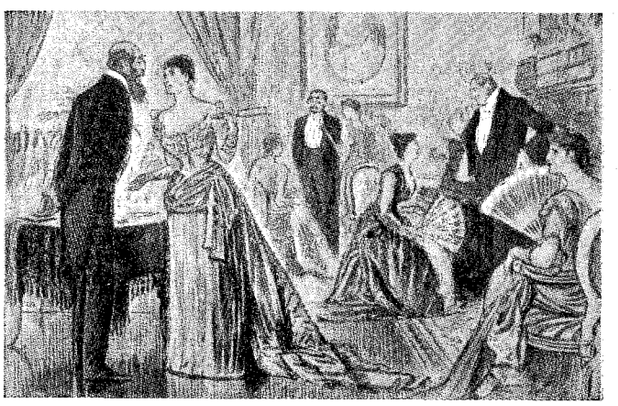
EVIL COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Scene—Mrs. Hunter's drawing-room during a lecture on woman's rights.

MODEST YOUTH (in a whisper to young lady looking for a seat)—"Er—excuse me, but do you believe in the equality of the sexes, Miss Wilhelmina?"

YOUNG LADY—"Most certainly I do, Mr. Jones."

MODEST YOUTH—"Haw! In that case, of course, I needn't give up my chair."



THINGS ONE WOULD WISH TO EXPRESS OTHERWISE.

PUZZLED HOSTESS—"I beg your pardon, Lord Bovril, but will you tell me whether I ought to take *your* arm, or Prince Sulkytoff's, or the duke's?"

LORD BOVRIL (Lord Lieutenant of the county)—"Well—er, since you ask me, I must tell you that—a—as her Majesty's representative I am bound to claim the honor. But I hope that you won't for a moment suppose that I'm fool enough—a—to care *personally* one rap about that sort of thing!"

SOME LAUGHS FROM THE "PUNCH" OF DU MAURIER'S DAY.

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provision for the maintenance of young men and women who wish to learn the difficult art of creative writing; nor any way by which genius may be recognized and saved from extermination.

"The provisions of such an endowment would have to be drawn with care. They should make clear that what is sought is young work rather than perfect work; work of a forward-looking tendency, by writers whose future is before them; and work of a new and path-breaking nature—not simply conventional and well-bred and academic work. The competition should be open to manuscripts published and unpublished; but only to writers who are dependent upon their own efforts for a living. Also we should exclude books which have had a considerable sale; for there is no need to help successful authors.

"The success of the undertaking would, of course, depend upon the selection of the judges. We could not please every one, nor hope for infallibility; we could only do our best: endeavoring to pick three men who (1) have produced vital work themselves, and (2) have shown penetration, sympathy, and balance in their judgments upon the work of others. A certain number of the prizes should be by the award of all three judges; there should be at least one prize for each judge to award on his own individual opinion. In a matter of importance such as this, it would be worth making many mistakes to achieve one success. If we could save one Chatterton or Keats it would be worth all the cost and trouble.

"The awards should be for three classes of work: poetry, fiction, and prose-writing of an inspirational character. There should be in each class one prize of $1,000 for three years, and two prizes of $500 for three years. I estimate the other expenses: Salary of manuscript readers, $3,000; salaries of judges, $3,000; office expenses, $1,000—a total of $25,000 for a three years' experiment."

Invoking history and experience in support of his plan the author adduces some interesting categories:

"I submit in conclusion a few facts:

"1. Milton, Shelley, Byron, Browning, Ruskin, Swinburne, Hugo, and Goethe were all men of means.

"2. Wordsworth, Southey, Tennyson, all received incomes or pensions.

"3. Marlowe, Chatterton, Poe, Keats, and recently George Gissing and John Davidson, died miserably.

"4. Men like Johnson, Carlyle, Whitman, and Meredith have left testimony to the neglect and poverty which handicapped them.

"5. Of the few poets we have now, ——— has a pension, and ——— recently went into bankruptcy. ——— and ——— are disgracefully poor, and ——— lives like a hermit in a hut. I might tell you of a score of other men who are in utter destitution, or who have to cheapen and degrade their work deliberately; for instance, ———. Men like this do not cry their wos from housetops, and they do not write begging letters. But they would accept an award which was made under conditions which made it a public honor."

It seems that Mr. Sinclair has tried to interest "a well-known philanthropist" in the matter, who, in turn, asked him to question the "representative writers" upon it. He discovers, in the replies he has received, "a general agreement that something ought to be done on the subject, but many question the efficacy of the method" which he suggests. The replies that he prints come from Hubert Quick, H. G. Wells, John Bigelow, William de Morgan, Arnold Bennett, Eden Philpotts, Bliss Carman, Charles Edward Russell, Stewart Edward White, William James, Jack London, Henry van Dyke, John Galsworthy, Frederick van Eeden, Edwin Markham, and Gerald Stanley Lee. A general survey of the replies from these brings out the point made regarding the young and the older authors. Mr. John Bigelow writes to Mr. Sinclair "with an entire respect" for his "motives," and "an entire distrust of the results" at which he aims. He observes:

"I am indisposed to degrade the literary art by lending my name to the organization of an Order of Mendicants to cultivate it. The number of authors is already greatly disproportioned to the number of thinkers, while there is no end of the books that are writ to no end. No people fail as authors except such as have mistaken their vocation, or abused it. It is the misfortune of what is called the entire Christian world to feed too much upon other people's brains than their own, because it is so much easier to read than to reflect. Hireling writers like hireling preachers rarely rise above the standard of the wealthy who feed them. Printing is so cheap with us that newspapers and magazines do pretty much all the thinking that is done by our people, and the evidence of this is nowhere more conspicuous than in our representative bodies. If you would repeal our tariff upon imports, and impose its 50-per-cent. duty on the net revenue of newspapers, to proportionately raise their price, you would do more to elevate the standards of our literature, the character of our people, and the purity as well as the wisdom of our legislation than if any part or all of Mr. Rockefeller's incalculable fortune were devoted exclusively to the 'endowment of men and women who had shown signs of great literary talent.'"

Prof. William James writes an opinion in which he says his brother Henry concurs: "A young man whose talent can not find any recognition from editors or publishers in this day of lively competition seems hardly worth encouraging." He suggests as a substitute a fund to pension "older men, victims of their genius, but without earning capacity." William de Morgan is without definite conviction and thinks "the idea not one to be lightly discouraged," but fears "maladministration of funds." Prof. Henry van Dyke is also doubtful, while Edwin Markham heartily applauds and Frederick van Eeden indorses the scheme with reservations. Eden Philpotts, the English novelist, writes:

"I can not seriously believe . . . that the lava-flood of mediocrity and drivel poured out here and in America smothers many treasures, as Vesuvius smothered those of Pompeii; for to obtain a hearing is very much easier than it was thirty years ago—thanks to general improvement in education. Moreover, an original man has a better chance to be heard in your country than in mine, because your magazine literature is alive and alert and fairly ready to welcome a new thing. It is not entirely under the thumb of religion, or in terror of public opinion, or hat off to the young person's parents. Here, these forces rule, because they represent the money, and an artist who lives by writing can only boil the necessary pot with discomfort. No; your budding genius is in better case than ours; you are going on all right, save for a stupid petticoat prudery in sexual matters; while for us, what we want are certainly not prizes for unrecognized merit in our writers, but an effort toward more merit in the readers. We and they alike wallow in the mean sties that our journals provide. We can not get ourselves to them, because magazine proprietors will not suffer us to do so. We must appear before them in the moth-eaten garments that they know."

Mr. H. G. Wells advises the millionaire to let the scheme alone and satisfy his philanthropic impulses with private benefactions. His view is:

"The insurmountable objection to my mind lies in the nature of selecting juries; they invariably become timid and narrow and seek refuge in practical, academic, and moral tests that invariably exclude the real men of genius. No respectable jury would have touched three of the six men named in Mr. Sinclair's list with a pair of tongs. Consider the way in which the Nobel prizes are being distributed, as rewards for longevity among the securely famous; and consider the life-long exclusions by the French Academy and the London Athenæum Club of some of the most brilliant French and English writers. On the other hand, you may easily raise up against the struggling real men of genius, a class of subsidized rivals who will undersell him with all the prestige the prizes suggested would convey."

Jack London is in opposition, but John Galsworthy, Bliss Carman, Stewart Edward White, and Charles Edward Russell favor the plan. The New York *Evening Post* makes this among other comments:

"The odd fact persists that in this land of unrivaled opportunity, of periodicals circulating by the million and paying ten cents the word, the need of an artificial fostering of literature should be so acutely felt; whereas in England, with its appreciably lower standard of living, England where authors do not inhabit rural palaces or own a 'string' of motor-cars, the author feels no such need of help from the outside."

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MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

SOME ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS FOR PRIVATE GARAGES.

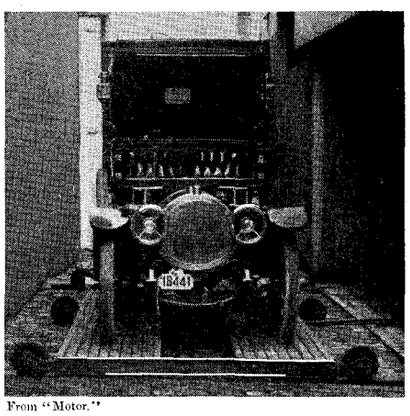
THE PRIVATE GARAGE

Motor prints a series of illustrations showing new and original designs in private garages, three of which are reproduced herewith. The collection of pictures is declared to represent "the best that is to be found in privately built and owned garages throughout the eastern States from Maine to Maryland." Examples are even given "of the knock-down and portable types that require simple assembling on one's own premises." Architectural styles vary widely in all these designs, as do also the materials employed. Frame construction, however, is rarely used, "except where the garage must be of the cheapest description, or when it is located at the rear of one's city lot and must perforce be small, plain, and unpretentious." Brick and stone, both cut and uncut, and concrete or cement are generally used. The writer of the article believes that those in concrete present in general "the most clear-cut and business-like appearance."

Garages divide themselves broadly into two groups, those for town homes and those for homes in the country. In one important sense garages differ from stables: they need not be so completely detached from the dwelling. A mere wall of separation is not only feasible, but often found to be desirable. This is particularly true in a large city where sufficient space is seldom available for a detached garage. In the country the garage is often combined with a dwelling for the gardener and the chauffeur, and their families. In one instance a wing was provided on each side of the garage—one for the gardener, the other for the chauffeur. Garages combined with dwellings are coming more and more into use.

In another article in the same magazine an ingenious plan for solving a garage problem in a densely populated section of Paris is described. Similar difficulties have doubtless confronted automobile owners in other cities and towns. To quote from *Motor:*

"The designer and owner of this garage has displayed not a little ingenuity. His property allowed sufficient space for the housing of the car, but in the ordinarily accepted sense is lacking in approach to it. It will be noted (as shown in the illustration) that the rear of the property abuts upon a narrow alleyway in which there is insufficient room for turning the car. The problem has been solved by laying three grooved rails across the floor of the proposed garage and extending across the alleyway. A platform of stout wooden stringers, reenforced by I-section steel beams at its end and mounted upon six wheels, is arranged to operate upon these three rails. When entering the garage, this moving platform or truck is run out into the alley, as shown, and the car run upon it. All that then remains to be done is to push the car and the truck sideways into the garage. When leaving, these actions are, of course, reversed, and the only criticism that can be offered is that the car must, of necessity,



From "Motor."

HOW A PARISIAN HAS SOLVED A GARAGE PROBLEM.

This garage abuts upon a narrow alleyway. The car is run upon a sliding section of the garage floor, and is then rolled sideways directly into the building.

be backed out through the alleyway into the street.

"The fact that the car stands upon a more or less elevated platform when in the garage must be considered an advantage, in that the platform itself provides a very efficient form of wash-rack with but little modification of the floor of the garage.

"Also, having the car stand upon such an elevated platform protects the tires from oil, etc., that has a deteriorating effect upon the rubber. This scheme will undoubtedly suggest a solution for the garaging difficulties of many car-owners in this country, whose property is somewhat similarly located with reference to the street. Of course, such a plan can hardly be made use of in New York City, for the simple reason that there are no alleyways, but in almost all other cities, notably those in the middle west, alleys extend midway between residence streets and make such a system of private garaging possible."

THE NEW LAW IN NEW YORK STATE

On August 1 went into effect the new motor-car law of New York. By this law, owners, chauffeurs, makers, and dealers are required to register with the Secretary of State and to pay prescribed fees. Xenophon P. Huddy, writing in *Motor,* says this law "possesses many admirable features and is a model enactment in certain respects, but it also contains defects which give rise to serious difficulties." Large powers are given to the Secretary of State who prescribes the examinations for chauffeurs and appoints authorized examiners and agents to see that the law is observed. Owners of cars pay $5 for cars of 20 horse-power or less; $10 for cars of 20 and less than 35 horse-power; $15 for cars of 35 and less than 50 horse-power and $25 for cars of more than 50. These fees are in lieu of all property taxes levied against cars. For motor-vehicles used exclusively for business a registration fee of $5 is imposed.

Chauffeurs must register each year and pay a fee of $5. They must also pass examinations as a test of qualifications and file photographs of themselves before licenses will be granted. No chauffeur or owner under eighteen years of age is permitted to operate a car on the highways. Number plates must be carried in the front and rear of each car furnished by the Secretary of State and are to have each year a new color. The speed limit is placed at thirty miles an hour. Cities and incorporated villages, however, are authorized to reduce the speed permitted down to a minimum of five miles an hour. Violation of the speed law by the owner is punishable with a maximum fine of $100. A chauffeur found guilty of the violation of this law for the third time may have his license suspended on recommendation by the court. Should the chauffeur run away after an accident and fail to leave his name and address he becomes guilty of felony.

An interesting point in the law relates to non-residents. In case they have complied with the laws in their own States, they are exempt from the operations of the New York law provided their States exempt residents of New York. One effect of this will be to prohibit motorists resident in New Jersey from coming into New York except by registering their cars here. Formerly they were not prevented from coming and much comment has prevailed among New York motorists as to the injustice of a condition which permitted this and yet

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From "Motor."

CALIFORNIA STUDENTS GOING TO SCHOOL BY MOTOR-CAR.

prevented New York motorists from entering New Jersey without a license.

A MOTOR-TRANSPORTATION LINE

On the border between Texas and Mexico has been established with success a motor-transportation line for heavy hauling. Starting at a point near Marathon, Texas, which is on the Rio Grande, the line runs to mines of lead and zinc in Mexico. Heretofore no satisfactory transportation for the distance involved could be found. Certain difficulties are inherent in the country itself. One of these is the long distance over a country destitute of fuel of any sort and for forty miles destitute of water. A mechanical and electrical engineer who was called in, gave his opinion that neither a gasoline tractor nor an electric truck would be satisfactory, because of certain weaknesses in each. A combination of the two, however, by which would be eliminated the batteries of the electric-truck and the gears and clutches of the gasoline-truck, might solve the problem. The result has vindicated his opinion. A writer in *Motor Age* says in detail:

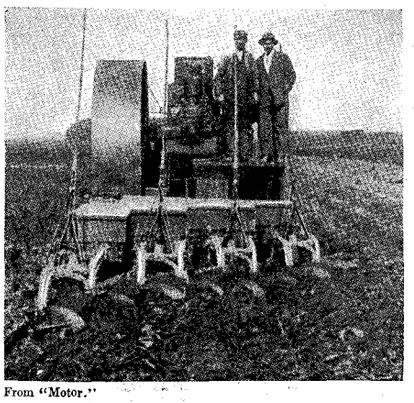
"This gas-electric truck has as a power plant a four-cylinder six by six-and-one-half-inch gas-engine, direct connected to a 15-kilowatt interpole compound-wound generator with a controller at the driver's seat. The frame of the car is built of 5-inch steel channels in which the subframe carrying the power plant is suspended from three points. The engine is specially made for this machine and has absolutely no parts, such as gears, springs, valves, rods, etc., exposed, but all of these are run inside the crank-case and operate in a bath of oil. Lubrication is had by a self-contained system involving no oil pipes of any sort, and the telltale on the driver's seat is a perfect indicator as to the proper working of the oiling system. This construction is a necessity by reason of the enormous amount of grit and sand which the machine is naturally exposed to in the desert.

"The dynamo which is directly connected with the engine by a flexible coupling is especially made for this service and will carry an overload of 100 per cent. with ease for a sufficient length of time to overcome any ordinary hard pulls. The voltage of this generator is 125.

"As driving motors the wheels used consist of a steel shell enclosing a motor operating from pinions on the armature-shaft engaging racks mounted inside of the shell. For this particular purpose this construction is ideal, because it is absolutely dustproof, waterproof, protected against all possible abuse from outside influences, and capable of an enormous overload for a short time. The efficiency of these motors in connection with the couple-gear wheels is very high, and the losses between the motor and the wheels are less than five per cent. These motors are connected in such manner that by a simple throw of the controller-lever the operator can change from a series connection on to a series parallel connection and at no time will he jar the machinery as he would if he had to throw gear-levers and clutches in a straight gasoline truck.

The truck proper is suspended in front on semielliptic springs designed to carry the power plant, and in the rear on semi-elliptic springs sufficiently heavy to carry a portion of the load of ore. The ore-truck proper is, in fact, a two-wheeled cart, 15 feet long, the front of which rests upon the rear part of the power-truck. The connection between these two is made by a turntable and a universal ball-and-socket joint. This allows for all inequalities of the road and makes turning and backing a very simple operation. The body of the truck will carry 15 tons of ore.

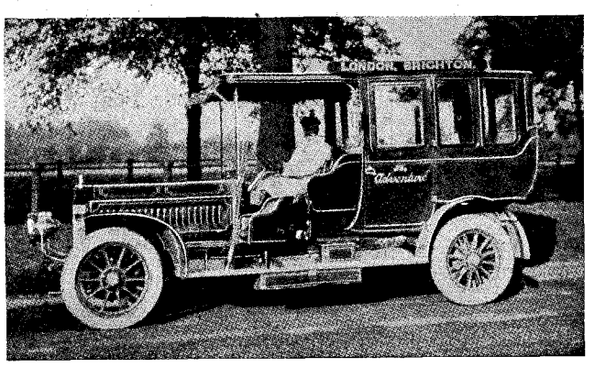
This power-truck has a gasoline capacity



From "Motor."

MOTOR TRACTION-CAR PULLING EIGHT PLOWS.

of 40 gallons, which is sufficient to carry it over 80 or 100 miles of road. In addition to being a four-wheel drive, the truck also steers by all four wheels, which makes turning and backing very simple and allows it to be operated around sharp and narrow mountain roads. Broadly speaking, the truck will travel one mile with a fuel consumption of approximately one-half gallon of low-grade gasoline. The amount of lubricating oil is a negligible quantity. The truck makes a speed of 9 to 10 miles an hour without load on a good road and will comfortably climb any grades that exist on the 80-mile run between Marathon and the Rio Grande. Some of these grades are as great as 14 per cent., but none of them is very long. When loaded the truck travels approximately 4 to 6 miles per hour, according to the road surface and the grade it encounters."



MOTOR MAIL-COACH MAKING REGULAR TRIPS BETWEEN LONDON AND BRIGHTON.

From "Motor Age."

A STRETCH OF WORN-OUT MACADAM IN KENTUCKY OVER WHICH PASSED THE GLIDDEN TOUR.

THE MOTOR APPLIED TO THE PLOW

Five miles distant from Washington, Ind., lie what are known as the Graham farms, comprizing 1,600 acres, on which has been put into operation this season a motor-plow. Its success is described in detail in *Motor Age*. A gang of eight plows, with harrows trailing behind them, were drawn by this motor, which consists of a gasoline traction-engine, the whole built, not for transportation purposes, but to pull heavy loads at the moderate speed of three to five miles per hour. The motor is one that may be used for other farm purposes, such as thrashing and hauling corn to market. It has a four-cylinder engine of forty horse-power, a radiator and fan to cool the engine and employs a magneto in the ignition system. While the experiments tried on the Graham farms made use of only eight plows, it is capable of drawing fourteen, its pulling power being 7,000 pounds.

The land on this farm was plowed to a depth of from eight to ten inches. An average day's work was to plow thirty acres. Apart from the investment, the cost was $2 a day paid to the engineer, four gallons of oil per day, and two gallons of gasoline per acre plowed. The work of thirty horses and fifteen men was done in a day. Plowing could also be done at night.

The success of the motor-plow has attracted much attention in the Middle West. Many farmers have visited the Graham home, where twelve and even fifteen have been seen riding on the platform to which is attached the gang of plows. The writer in *Motor Age* says, further, of this machine:

"The argument has been put forth that the motor-plow can not be successfully operated upon a farm of less than 160 acres, but already the farmers who own adjoining farms are planning to pool their interests and, with one engine and one gang of plows, tend to from four to eight farms. And this is but the beginning of gasoline-driven machinery upon the farm. The day is not far distant when the inventive American will have upon the market gasoline-driven farm machinery of every description, and every farmer and every farmer's boy will be a chauffeur.

"Farmers who keep in close touch with new devices for lightening their labors and increasing their profits already have marked the rise of this new and revolutionary change in farming methods —the substitution of gasoline power for that of the steam engine and the horse. It is the beginning of

(*Continued on page* 248.)

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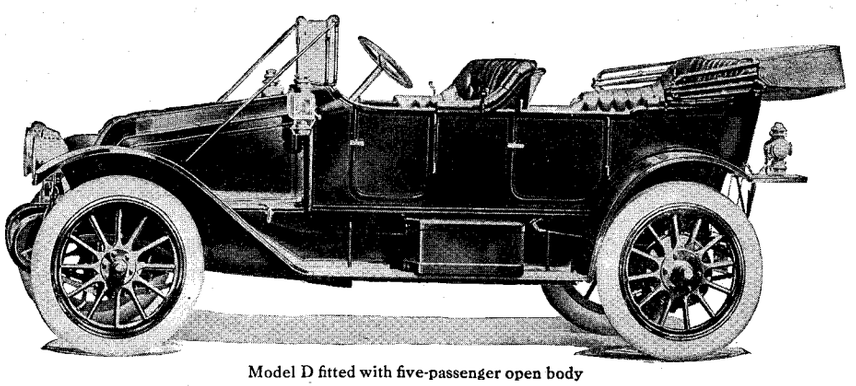
Franklin "The Car Beautiful"



Model D fitted with five-passenger open body

Tenth Annual Announcement

In the Franklin line for the 1911 season are four chassis sizes, two "sixes" and two "fours", fitted with eleven different styles of open and closed bodies. All bodies are the latest Parisian type.

With no radiator and fan to interfere, the Franklin body and hood lines are blended harmoniously, giving a beauty and smartness obtainable by no other design.

List of Models and Specifications

Model H, larger and more powerful than last year, is fitted with full seven-passenger open body or double torpedo-phaeton four-passenger body.

Specifications: Six 4½ x 4½ cylinders; 48-horse-power; 133-inch wheel base; tires, rear 38 x 5½ inches, front 37 x 5 inches; weight, touring car 3300 pounds; price, $4500; wheel base of torpedo-phaeton, 126 inches; weight, 3200 pounds; price, $4500.

Model D, larger, with six cylinders, is fitted with full five-passenger open body, double torpedo-phaeton four-passenger body or seven-passenger limousine or landaulet body.

Specifications: Six 4 x 4 cylinders; 38-horse-power 123-inch wheel base; tires, rear 37 x 5 inches, front 36 x 4½ inches; weight, touring car 2800 pounds, torpedo 2700 pounds; prices, touring car $3500, torpedo-phaeton $3500, limousine or landaulet $4400.

Model M, a new medium-size car, fitted with five-passenger open body or seven-passenger limousine or landanlet body.

Specifications: Four 4 x 4 cylinders; 25-horse-power; 108-inch wheel base; tires, rear 34 x 4½ inches, front 34 x 4 inches; weight, touring car 2300 pounds; price, $2700; limousine or landaulet, price, $3500.

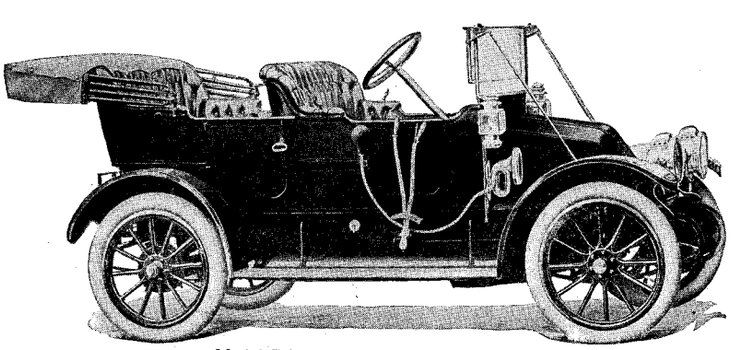
Model G, longer wheel base and roomier, fitted with four-passenger open body. It is the only high-grade small car built in America.

Specifications: Four 3⅜ x 4 cylinders; 18-horse-power; 100-inch wheel base; tires, rear 32 x 4 inches, front 32 x 3½ inches; weight, 1850 pounds; price, $1950.

Special runabout, G type, fitted with single torpedo-phaeton two-passenger body.

Specifications: Four 3⅜ x 4 cylinders; tires, rear 32 x 4 inches, front 32 x 3½ inches; weight, 1800 pounds; price, including top and glass front, $1950.

Standard equipment, all models, includes top.



Model G fitted with four-passenger open body

New catalogue on request

H H FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY Syracuse N Y
Licensed under Selden Patent

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY Syracuse N Y
SOLE DISTRIBUTOR

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Billows of Lather and Oceans of Comfort

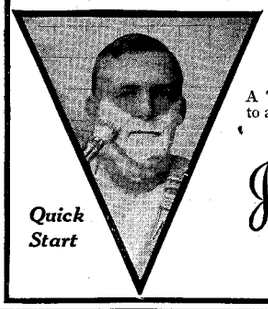
"In the Good Old Summer Time" man's face requires special care. The beard grows faster, thicker and wiry, thus necessitating more frequent shaving. The skin is often sunburnt and becomes sore and tender. The ordinary old style shaving soap irritates the face and produces an uncomfortable shave, regardless of the keenness of the razor.

There is only one form and kind of soap that contains all the necessary ingredients for perfect, easy shaving. Billows of luxuriant lather and oceans of comfort are embodied in every tube of

JOHNSON'S Shaving Cream Soap

It is the most modern form of shaving soap—a clean, wholesome cream which bursts into rich, lasting lather that does not dry. A lather that instantly softens the toughest beard without mussy finger rubbing, soothes abrased or sunburnt skin, leaving the face smooth and refreshed.

"I never knew that soap had so much to do with shaving until I tried Johnson's Shaving Cream Soap." WILLIAM R. STOBBE, Philadelphia, Pa.



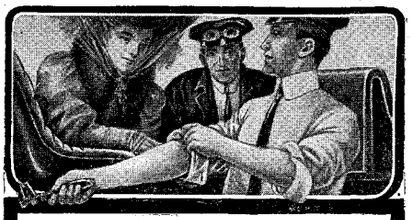
EVERY DRUGGIST SELLS IT

25 Cents a Tube—150 Shaves

A TWENTY-SHAVE TRIAL TUBE mailed to any address upon receipt of a 2 cent stamp.

Johnson & Johnson

Dept. 4-0, New Brunswick, N. J.



AUTOMOBILISTS

and men in all walks of life should know the merits of

LITHOLIN WATERPROOFED LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS

No matter how soiled, they are cleaned instantly with a damp cloth, and made white as new. Absolutely waterproof, they hold their shape under all conditions. Have that dull linen finish. **Not** celluloid. Wear indefinitely, and don't wilt, or fray. Every fashionable style in all sizes.

COLLARS 25c CUFFS 50c

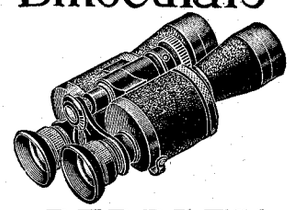
If not at your dealer's, send, giving styles, size, number wanted, with remittance, and we will mail, postpaid. Booklet of styles free on request.

THE FIBERLOID CO. 7 Waverly Place, New York

STYLE ECONOMY WATERPROOFED LINEN LITHOLIN COLLARS & CUFFS FIT COMFORT

The Stamp of Field Glass Perfection

ATCO Binoculars



PERPLEX

Prism Binoculars

The Masterpiece of Optical Mechanism, enables you to see farther, see clearer and see more of an object than any glass of equal price.

From 6X to 18X contains features not found in any other field glass.

Other ATCO Glasses, Autocrat, Simplex and Duplex from $15.00 up give the maximum of service at the minimum of cost.

Every ATCO Binocular is Guaranteed "Satisfaction, New Glass or Money Back," making you absolutely safe in ordering direct if your dealer does not have them.

If no local dealer can show them write for Catalog 23 and order direct.

AMERICAN THERMO-WARE CO.

16 Warren Street New York

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

(*Continued from page* 246)

a great world-wide movement, which will not stop until the horse, from being the most important factor in farming, is relegated to a very inferior position. Nor is that sweeping change long to be deferred. In the days of the stage-coach the first locomotive was considered a mere mechanical toy, having no permanent value or interest. To-day the stage-coach is fast becoming almost a curiosity—thus the world swings forward.

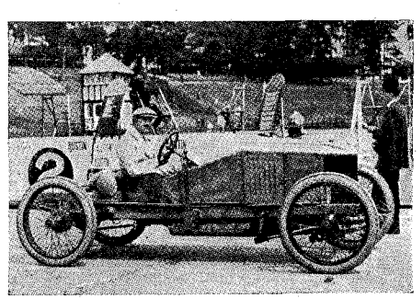
"When a farmer, working about thirty horses as Ray Graham was doing on his farms, can see that from a half to two-thirds of his investment in horses will purchase an engine to do his work—an engine that in winter consumes nothing, and requires no attention, that in summer costs less for gasoline than the horses do for feed, and that is, in fact, an expense only when actually working, it will not take him long to decide upon a change. Not only this, but the engine will do a far greater amount of work, will do it better, and will do it cheaper than can possibly be accomplished by means of the same investment in any other agency for farm traction."

A REPORT ON ROADS

One of the motor-car companies in Detroit sent out in April an endurance car for a tour of three months east and west in order to report generally on road conditions. Some fifteen States were traversed, the total distance being 6,300 miles. The general conclusion as to roads was that those in the East are strikingly better than those in the West. Traveling east from Detroit the observers saw more and better macadam road as they proceeded beyond Cleveland, and began soon to realize, says a writer in *Motor Age*, that millions of dollars had been spent on the improvement of highways in the East. Massachusetts exceeds all other States in the use of oil on roads—"the best preservative for a road that ever has been adopted."

Only in Pennsylvania did these tourists find eastern roads that deserved to be criticized severely. Between Harrisburg and Greensburg is a road which suggests that excellent lessons might be learned from what has been done in States much farther west. That road leads over the Appalachian Range and traffic over it is heavy. But "it would hardly seem that the road question had there been given any consideration whatever." For many miles, leading into McConnellsburg and out of it, "rocks and big stones are so strewn over the highways that it is almost impossible to drive a motor-car."

The East is commended in particular for



A NEW TYPE OF RACING BODY DESIGN.

Stomach Troubles
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Produces healthy activity of weak and disordered stomachs. An unexcelled strength builder.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

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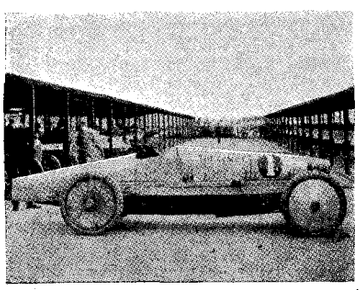
its use of sign-boards. "One need not fear to travel almost anywhere without a guide-book." Nowhere in a country west of the Mississippi has organization for improved roads reached the perfection that prevails in the East, except in one State—Iowa. Iowa surpasses all her neighbors in this matter. Her great river-to-river road from Council Bluffs to Davenport "is as fine a piece of highway as one would care to travel over." Moreover, it is well marked with sign-posts.

Another notable road lies in the Middle West—the one from Louisville to Vincennes, where the people have found it advantageous "to take the stone from the highways, break them up with heavy crushers, and place them back on the roads." In Pennsylvania the same process might be employed on that horrible Harrisburg-Greensburg road.

In some Western States, notably in Kansas and Nebraska, much good has been brought about through a law which allows every farmer fifty cents for dragging a road a distance of one mile and back. This puts many roads in fairly good condition. Other States ought to have this law.

Oklahoma has some remarkable roads. Motor-cars are owned there in great number, Oklahoma City, for example, with a popula-



ANOTHER NEW TYPE OF RACING BODY.

THE VERY TIME
When Powerful Food is Most Needed.

The need of delicate yet nutritious food is never felt so keenly as when a convalescent gets a set back on account of weak stomach. Then is when Grape-Nuts shows its power, for it is the most scientific and easily digested food in the world.

"About a year ago," says a Kansas woman, "my little six-year-old niece, Helen, left the invigorating and buoyant air of Kansas, where all her life she had enjoyed fairly good health, to live in the more quiet atmosphere of Ohio. She had a complete change of diet consisting of a variety of food, and of course a change of water; somehow she eventually contracted typhoid fever.

"After a long siege her case seemed hopeless, doctors gave her up, and she was nothing but skin and bones, couldn't eat anything and for weeks did not know even her father or mother. Her parents, wishing to get something delicate and nourishing, finally hit upon Grape-Nuts food for her and it turned out to be just the thing.

"She seemed to relish it, was soon conscious of her surroundings and began to gain health and strength so rapidly that in a short time she was well, playful and robust as if she had never been ill.

"We all feel that Grape-Nuts was the predominating factor in saving the sweet little girl's life."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest

The New Way to Cool and Ventilate

**You must Draw the foul air out—
Blow the fresh air in.**

This can be done only with a scientifically designed ventilator of sufficient power and capacity.

Open windows do not ventilate; they simply admit breezes blowing in the right direction. Desk and ceiling fans simply stir up the dead air and disease germs in the room.

Real ventilation is impossible without a positive **blower** that will draw the foul air out, or blow the fresh air in.

The Sturtevant ventilator, consisting of a multivane (patented) fan, a small motor, connected by cord with an electric light socket (alternating or direct current), gives **positive** ventilation. It thoroughly changes and purifies the air in an ordinary sized room every ten or fifteen minutes.

Sturtevant

"READY-TO-RUN" VENTILATING SET
Reversible Type, Mounted on Window Board

This set (shown below) mounted on a window board, can be put in and taken out of the window, and the sash raised or lowered behind it. This allows the fan to blow fresh air into the room, or, by turning the fan case, it draws the bad air out of the room.

The Sturtevant Set is a perfect device for ventilating and cooling offices, kitchens, dining rooms, closets, smoking rooms, restaurants, telephone booths, boat cabins, lodge rooms, laboratories, toilet rooms, sleeping rooms, Pullman cars, private cars, etc.

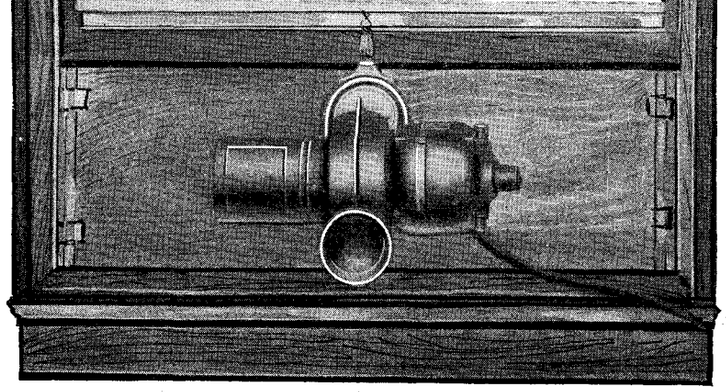
Used in bed rooms it gives the effect of sleeping out of doors.

Do not misjudge it by the disappointing results given by unscientifically designed devices purporting to serve the same purpose, and which are so small and complicated that they cannot possibly do the work.

Reversible Window Board sets, all mounted ready to put in your window, $40, express prepaid in the United States. Our illustrated Booklet describes this set and others for special purposes, and gives facts about ventilation. *Send for Booklet D82. Trade prices to Electrical Contractors, Hardware Dealers and Power Companies.*

B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass.

BRANCH OFFICES: 50 Church St., N. Y. City; 135 N. 3rd St., Phila.; 329 W. 3rd St., Cincinnati; 300 Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis; 530 S. Clinton St., Chicago; 711 Park Bldg., Pittsburg; 1006 Washington Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 34 Oliver St., Boston; 529 Metropolitan Bldg., Minneapolis; 423 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland; 1108 Granite Bldg., Rochester; 326 Hennen Bldg., New Orleans; 319 Connecticut Mutual Bldg., Hartford.



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Which Will You Have?

A Near Signal

—OR—

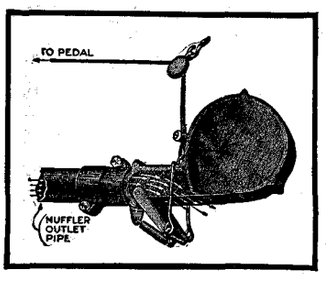
A Real Signal

Legislation and Popular Sentiment, everywhere, are working in unison to prohibit the use of motor car signals which utter discordant and offensive noises.

Such signals fail of their purpose, in that they offend and affright.

A *real* signal warns, and mildly persuades.

The Jericho Horn Is a Real Signal



It is effective, and in no sense offensive, unless maliciously abused.

It fully meets the necessities of the Automobilist—while duly respecting the rights of the public.

PRICES

$7 $8 $9 $10

According to size

Get in Right Say "JERICHO" to your dealer, and be popular

The Randall-Faichney Co.
AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES
TRADE "B" LINE MARK
DEPARTMENT
BOSTON
U. S. A.

tion of 70,000, having about a thousand. Many farmers have them. The highways are often natural roads. Thousands of miles of them lead out of Oklahoma City. That city has become in consequence "the great marketing-place for the agriculturalist with his crops, since with his car and the good roads he is able to land them at the market-place in a short space of time." If he is a truck-gardener, he can place his produce in the hands of consumers while it is still in fine condition as to freshness.

NOTES ON THE GLIDDEN TOUR

Of the twenty-six cars which left Cincinnati on the Glidden tour early in June only eleven went to Chicago to contest for the Chicago trophy. Of these five belonged among those making the original entries. One of the five had been disqualified at Oklahoma City for work done on the car while in the garage, but it completed the run as a non-contestant and thus covered every foot of the course. Other cars, which for one reason or another dropt out of the contest, completed the entire circuit. There was one, however, which, owing to the loss of a day because of trouble with a rear axle, cut off the course about one hundred miles in order to catch up with the procession as a non-contestant. Another car is said actually to have traveled farther than the route called for because of getting lost. There were several cars not entered which covered every mile of the route as non-contestants. One of these carried a quick-firing gun.

A writer in *Motor Age*, summarizing the event, prints a table which shows that only five cars in the whole tour "made perfect control performances," by which is meant that they were never late at a checking-station while on the tour. None, however, failed to receive some technical penalty for work done on the road. The cleanest record in this respect was won by a car which had nine points of penalty for taking on water, repairing, and placing on fan-belts.

Up-to-Date Mother Goose.—The teacher was telling the story of Red Riding Hood. She had described the woods and the wild animals that live there.

"Suddenly," she said, "Red Riding Hood heard a loud noise. She turned around, and what do you suppose she saw standing there, looking at her and showing all its sharp, white teeth?"

"Teddy Roosevelt!" cried one of the boys. —*Judge.*

ICED TEA IN SUMMER

In the heat of Summer, *iced* **"Salada"** Tea is the safest and most satisfactory beverage for hot, thirsty people.

Drinking ice water is always injurious, and even dangerous when the body is overheated and quantities of water are rapidly consumed.

The same danger does not attend the free use of *iced* **"Salada"** Tea. The gentle stimulation of the tea together with its invigorating properties overcome the tendency to shock which follows the use of ordinary ice cold fluids.

Drink **"Salada"** and be safe as well as satisfied.

Ask your grocer for **"Salada"** Tea or send 10 cents for trial package.

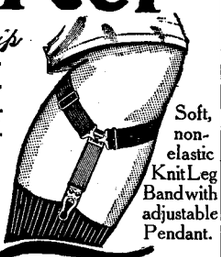
"Salada" Tea Co., 198 West Broadway, New York.

SENSIBLE MEN
WEAR THE NEEDRAW
Boston Garter

Velvet Grip

FITS BEST
WEARS BEST
FEELS BEST
LOOKS BEST

If you want the **best** garter insist on the



Soft, non-elastic Knit Leg Band with adjustable Pendant.

Needraw

Conforms to contour of leg perfectly.

Wear with either knee or full length drawers. No metal touches the leg.

Cotton, Nic. Plate, 25c.
Silk Pd't, Gold Pl., 50c.
Mailed on Receipt of Price.

GEORGE FROST CO.
Makers, Boston.

CÆMENTIUM

"Sticks Everything but is not Sticky"

You can **mend** plates, vases, kettles, furniture, loose-handled knives, etc., instead of having to replace them.

Stops the waste through breakage

Cæmentium is a mineral paste. When thoroughly set it is not affected by water, fire or chemicals. It comes ready to use in patented air-tight tins. Never be without it, it will save you many a dollar.

At hardware, drug, department, grocery and stationery stores. If your dealer hasn't it, we will supply you upon receipt of his name and the **price—25c.**

Write for Free Booklet, "Little Tragedies of Everyday Life."

CÆMENTIUM SALES CO.
Sole Agents for U. S. A.
120-L Boylston St., Boston; 50-L Church St., New York; 78-L Wabash Ave., Chicago

Bronze Memorial Tablets

Designs and Estimates Furnished
Jno. Williams, Inc. Bronze Foundry
538 West 27th Street New York
Write for our illustrated booklet, Free.

SIX PER CENT SECURED CERTIFICATES

Independent from market conditions, free from taxation, yielding an income at the rate of 6% per annum, payable monthly, quarterly or semi-annually, and secured by First Mortgages on productive real estate, together with our Capital and Surplus of $400,000.00, the Secured Certificates furnished by this Company are unsurpassed as investments for surplus funds.

Our booklet "F" gives complete information. Write for it.

Capital and Surplus $400,000.00

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
F. E. McGURRIN, PRES. EST. 1886

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CURRENT POETRY

BHARTRIHARI, a Hindu, was disappointed in love some fifteen hundred years ago. So he gave up the kingly crown of Ujjaric and retired to a cave and wrote three hundred verses, one hundred on love, one hundred on renunciation, and one hundred on the conduct of life. The best of these have been done into English by Prof. Arthur William Ryder, and are published under the title "Woman's Eyes" (A. M. Robertson, San Francisco). The brief verses that we quote are too frail for comment.

Bhartrihari Renounces the World

The maid my true heart loves would not my true
love be,
She seeks another man; another maid loves he:
And me another maid his own true love would see!
Oh, fie on her and him and love and HER and me!

Women's Eyes

The world is full of women's eyes,
Defiant, filled with shy surprize,
Demure, a little overfree,
Or simply sparkling roguishly;
It seems a gorgeous lily-bed
Whichever way I turn my head.

Does She Love Me?

Altho she does not speak to me,
She listens while I speak;
Her eyes turn not, my face to see,
But nothing else they seek.

She Only Looked

She did not redden or deny
My entrance to her room;
She did not speak an angry word;
She did not fret or fume;
She did not frown upon poor me,
Her lover now as then;
She only looked at me the way
She looks at other men.

This quiet tribute to the White Star Jasmines is from a series called "Garden Sonnets," which appeared in *The Boston Transcript*.

White Star Jasmines

BY SAMUEL MINTURN PECK

Unlike the glowing Poppy and the Rose
Their charm is not the charm of careless mirth
These tiny twinklers of the lowly earth;
Straight to my heart their plaintive beaming goes.
To glad the quiet shade they came to birth
Where nesting wild birds hide from cruel foes—
And there what lullaby-like fragrance flows,
Symbolic of the love that knows no dearth!
Far too ethereal to lure the Bee,
Unsought by any Moth or Butterfly,
How fair and fleeting is their peaceful ray!
I can not tell how dear they are to me;
I love them better than the stars on high
Because they have so brief a time to stay.

These pleasant stanzas from *Munsey's* are rather appropriate in this month of vacations.

Wander-Song

BY MARTHA HASKELL CLARK

The gray friar loves his book and bell,
The king, his golden crown;
The archer, his October ale
That sparkles bright and brown;
But search the green earth far and wide,
There's naught so dear to me
As the little, grassy wander-roads
That lead beside the sea.

They gave me wine unto my lips,
And gold within my hands,

Tarvia

Preserves Roads Prevents Dust~

Haines Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., Constructed with "Tarvia X."

Adding to the Life of Macadam

Ordinary macadam belongs to the past. It is not adequate to meet the demands of modern automobile traffic.

It must be discarded or *tarviated.*

A tarviated road costs a little more than ordinary macadam but lasts so much longer that the addition of the Tarvia is more than paid for in the reduction of maintenance.

Moreover, the elimination of the dust nuisance is in itself a great boon.

Tarvia makes a firm elastic matrix around the stone, filling all voids, excluding water, and resisting pulverization of the surface.

For an old road that cannot be rebuilt or resurfaced, the "sprinkling" or "surface" treatment known as "Tarvia B" treatment is highly effective. One treatment will give excellent results for a season, or even longer, depending upon the amount of traffic. This treatment is quite inexpensive.

Tarvia gets at the original causes of road waste and disintegration. Oils and other devices simply make the dust too heavy to rise. They have little or no bonding or preservative properties.

Tarvia is made in three grades:—
Tarvia X for road construction.
Tarvia A, for use in resurfacing old roads and keeping them dustless.
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Road Engineers, road authorities, automobile owners and residents along macadam roads are invited to send for our booklet covering the treatment in detail. Address nearest office.

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New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Kansas City, New Orleans, Minneapolis, London, Eng.

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KEEP YOUR RAZOR SHARP

3 in 1

Don't blame the razor if it dulls quickly. Maybe it's your fault. Rub a few drops of 3-in-One oil on your razor strop. When leather is pliable strop as usual. Any razor will cut easier, better and stay sharp longer. After using, draw blade between thumb and finger moistened with 3-in-One. This prevents rust, keeps edge smooth and keen, always sharp and ready for immediate use. Don't scrape your face. Use 3-in-One on your razor and shave right.

FREE Write for liberal free sample and special scientific circular. Try it yourself. 3-IN-ONE OIL COMPANY. 128 New St., New York.

"TWIN GRIP"

PAPER FASTENERS

Small, smooth, strong, safe. Top, bottom and middle papers held with equal security.

Send for free samples, 5 sizes.

The DeLong Hook & Eye Co.

Philadelphia

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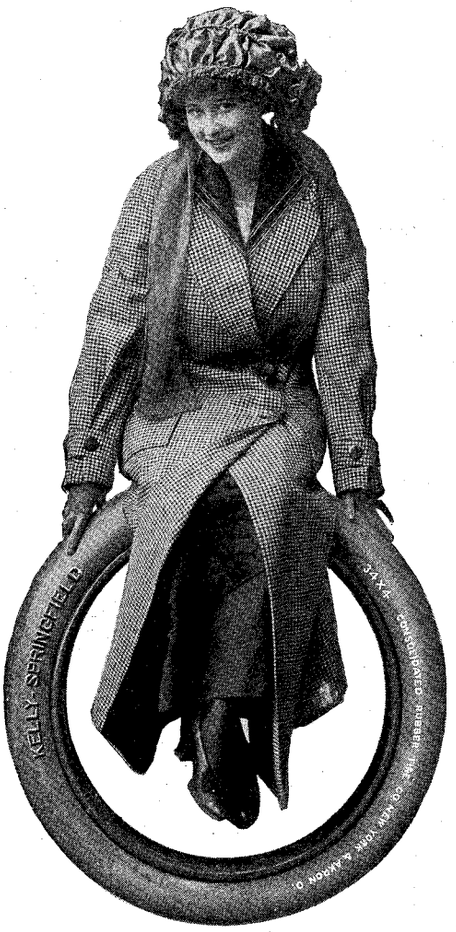
Kelly-Springfield Automobile Tires



There is no getting around the fact that service in an automobile tire does depend on the quality of the tire itself. The quality of the Kelly-Springfield Automobile Tire is the quality of the now world-famous Kelly-Springfield Vehicle Tire.

"Thanks for providing me with tires which allow us to stay in the car and ride rather than to stay on the road and pump."
—*Philip A. Rollins*
32 Nassau St., New York

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company

20 Vesey Street, New York

Branch Offices in
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati, San Francisco and Akron, O.

Rider Agents Wanted

in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1911 bicycle. *Write for Special Offer.*
Finest Guaranteed 1911 Models **$10 to $27**
with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires.
1909 & 1910 Models all of best makes **$7 to $12**
100 Second-Hand Wheels *All makes and models, good as new*..... **$3 to $8**
Great FACTORY CLEARING SALE
We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit, pay the freight* and allow **TEN DAY'S FREE TRIAL.**
TIRES, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, *half usual prices.* Do not buy till you get our catalogs and offer. *Write now.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. A-174 Chicago

6% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS 6%
Secured by N. W. Farm Lands, $100, $500 and $1000 denominations; 6% payable semi-annually. First mortgages deposited with Trust Co. Send for booklet.
WESTERN MORTGAGE SECURITIES CO.
217 Andrus Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

50 ENGRAVED CARDS OF YOUR NAME $1.00
IN CORRECT SCRIPT, COPPER PLATE
THE QUALITY MUST PLEASE YOU OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED
SAMPLE CARDS OR WEDDING INVITATIONS UPON REQUEST
SOCIAL STATIONERS **HOSKINS** PHILA.
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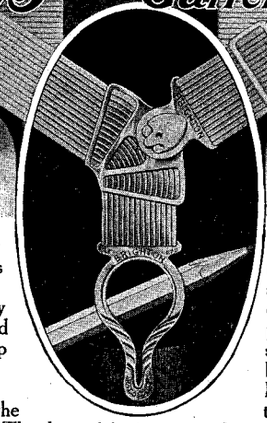
Perfect Comfort for Man and Horse
Whitman Saddle
Used by the best riders of all countries, invented thirty years ago and improved every year since; ideal for gentleman or lady rider and a scientific fit for the mount.
Illustrated catalogue free—describing the several styles of Whitman Saddles and everything from "Saddle to Spur."
The Mehlbach Saddle Co. 104 Chambers St., New York City

Brighton Garters



Other garters are heavily padded to keep the metal from the skin. The *shape* of the Brighton metal prevents it touching the leg. See how a pencil slips beneath.
25 cents everywhere —or we mail them.

Flat as this sheet of paper stronger but lighter than any other garter; *fitted* to prevent binding, chafing, or tiring the leg; so secure that the sock can neither slip nor tear; pure silk webs—any color.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO.
PHILADELPHIA

And filled my garners high with grain
As pittance of my lands;
But naught I own—nor land nor gold
Cries half so sweet to me
As my little, grassy wander-roads,
A-calling by the sea.

I stole myself a gipsy cloak,
And wandered o'er the downs,
And found myself a sea-sweet nook

Afar from clustered towns;
For of all the great world's treasure-store,
The dearest things to me
Are my little grassy wander-roads
That loiter by the sea!

If one happens to own a dog he may enjoy these verses from *Life* after the sentimentality has been strained off.

To a Little Deaf Dog

BY ETHELLYN BREWER DEFOE

What do you think, dear little friend,
Of the silence that has come?
Why do you think—poor little friend—
The voices loved are dumb?

Does the simple creed of perfect love,
That held you firm all through,
Still fill your faithful little life
And make it right for you?

From your deep eyes the same old trust
Beams up into my own,
And from the joy that in them lies,
You do not feel alone.

But when with head upon my knee
You gaze so wistfully,
I hope, old man, you understand
The fault lies not in me.

I trust that you who know so much,
And yet so little, too,
Through your sweet dog philosophy
Know that my love holds true.

An artificial and carefully finished ballad is a delight now and then, with its light-hearted love for the exquisite surface of life.

Ballade of My Lady's Beauty

BY JOYCE KILMER

Squire Adam had two wives, they say,
Two wives had he, for his delight;
He kissed and clypt them all the day,
And clypt and kissed them all the night.
Now Eve like ocean-foam was white,
And Lillith, roses dipt in wine,
But tho they were a goodly sight,
No lady is so fair as mine.

To Venus some folk tribute pay,
And Queen of Beauty she is hight;
And Sainte Marie the world doth sway
In cerule napery bedight.
My wonderment these twain invite,
Their comeliness it is divine;
And yet I say in their despite,
No lady is as fair as mine.

Dame Helen caused a grievous fray,
For love of her, brave men did fight;
The eyes of her made sages fey
And put their hearts in woful plight,
To her no rimes will I indite,
For her no garlands will I twine,
Tho she be made of flowers and light,
No lady is so fair as mine.

L'Envoi

Prince Eros, Lord of lovely might,
Who on Olympus dost recline,
Do I not tell the truth aright?
No lady is so fair as mine.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Light Support.—"What is it, do you suppose, that keeps the moon in place and prevents it from falling?" asked Araminta.

"I think it must be the beams," replied Charlie, softly.—*Shelbourne Falls Messenger.*

Giddy Harlem.—OLD LADY (who has lost her bearings)—"But, dear me! I'm certain that the last time I was here I went that way to Harlem."

DIPLOMATIC POLICEMAN—"It's right in the opposite direction, now, mum. Ye'd be surprized at the changes that's been made."—*Life.*

A Winner.—YOUNG LADY (coming in with partner from room where progressive whist is being played)—"Oh, mummy, I've captured the 'booby.'"

MOTHER—"Well, my dear daughter, come and kiss me, both of you."—*Scraps.*

A Near Relative.—A certain well-known but impecunious nobleman, while walking one day in Wardour Street, saw a family portrait for sale in a shop window, and went in to inquire the price. The dealer wanted £12 10s., but his lordship would only give £10, so the purchase was not made. A short time afterward, while dining with a gentleman, he was invited to view his pictures. As he stood gazing with profound interest at a certain one his host said, "Ah, that is a portrait of an ancestor of mine."

"Indeed!" said his lordship. "Then we must be almost related in some way. It was within £2 10s. of being an ancestor of mine."—*Tit-Bits.*

Motherly Care.—The judge of the juvenile court, leaning forward in his chair, looked searchingly from the discreet and very ragged piccaninny before his desk to the ample and solicitous form of the culprit's mother. "Why do you send him to the railroad yards to pick up coal?" demanded his honor. "You know it is against the law to send your child where he will be in jeopardy of his life."

"'Deed, jedge, I doesn't send 'im; I nebber has sent 'im, 'deed——"

"Doesn't he bring home the coal?" interrupted the judge, impatiently.

"But, jedge, I whips 'im, jedge, ebery time he brings it, I whips de little rapscallion till he cayn't set, 'deed, I does."

The careful disciplinarian turned her broad, shiny countenance reprovingly upon her undisturbed offspring, but kept a conciliatory eye for the judge.

"You burn the coal he brings, do you not?" persisted the judge.

"Burns it—burns it—cose I burns it. W'y, jedge, I has to git it out ob de way."

"Why don't you send him back with it?" His honor smiled insinuatingly as he rasped out the question.

"Send 'im back, jedge!" exclaimed the woman, throwing up her hands in a gesture of astonishment. "Send 'im back! W'y, jedge, ain't yo' jest done been told me I didn't oughter send my chile to no sech dange'some and jeopardous place?"—*Youth's Companion.*

No Reflection.—"Every time the baby looks into my face he smiles," said Mr. Meekins.

"Well," answered his wife, "it may not be exactly polite, but it shows he has a sense of humor."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Problem of Time

An Advertisement by Elbert Hubbard

TIME has always been a strange and baffling puzzle to philosophers. They could never explain, or account, or trace its beginning and end. While we can calculate the end of worlds and of solar systems, time stretches away illimitable, unfettered and uncontrolled. The principal thing that differentiates man from the animals is his cognizance of time. Animals know when they are hungry, but they never look at the sun or make any sign which shows that they are speculating about time. We divide life up into periods of time, and thus make it endurable. You lend a man money and in a year he pays you back with something additional—or he doesn't. Anyway, he should. Where did the extra money come from? Time produced it. How can time cease? By no leap of mind can one imagine. But all the time that the individual can call his own is while he lives. When will Fate with her scissors clip the thread of time for you? You do not know, and this very uncertainty should make you prize time and work while it is called the day. To limit the shock of your passing, and to ease your affairs over the shallows when your hand and brain can no longer guide them, Life Insurance comes in. Death, for most, comes without warning. By Life Insurance, those dependent upon us are cared for, and the result of our foresight and prudence is the possession of those we love after we are gone. Life Insurance is not a duty; it is more than that—it is a privilege. Life Insurance does not actually insure you against death, but it insures your loved ones against want when you are no longer here. That very fact gives peace, poise and power to the man who is insured. It makes for length of days. Life Insurance is an extension on time. And being wise we provide through the Equitable Life against the time when time shall be no longer ours.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society
OF THE UNITED STATES

"Strongest in the World"

The Company which pays its death claims on the day it receives them.

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SENT PREPAID on FREE TRIAL at Our Bed Rock Wholesale Price.

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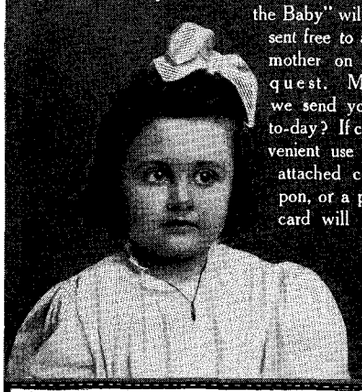
The mother of Ruth Chisholm (Etna Green, Ind.) found she could not stand the strain of nursing, and was compelled to put baby on the bottle. Several infants' foods were tried with poor success.

Eskay's Food

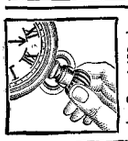
agreed with her from the first feeding, and Ruth continued to thrive, as her picture shows.

Hundreds of similar cases prove the strength of our claim that Eskay's Food added to fresh cow's milk is the nearest approach to Mother's Milk.

A generous free sample of Eskay's (10 feedings) and our helpful book "How to Care for the Baby" will be sent free to any mother on request. May we send yours to-day? If convenient use the attached coupon, or a post card will do.



Smith, Kline & French Co., 478 Arch St., Philadelphia
Gentlemen: Please send me free, ten feedings of Eskay's and your book for mothers, "How to Care for the Baby."
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....



If you can Wind a Watch you can Sharpen Safety Razor Blades like this, satisfactorily. No expensive or complicated device necessary.
Mail postal with address for particulars
IDEAL HOLDER CO.
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6% NET
For 35 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 717. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.
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Don't Throw Away Your Hose
LIGHTNING HOSE MENDER 10c
MENDS ANY LEAK
Multiplies the life of your garden hose. Mends any leak, crack, or break instantly. Not a makeshift repair, but a strong, permanent, lasting mend. Useful for mending leaks in water or gas pipes temporarily. Keep a few on hand. 10c at hardware stores, or sent prepaid 12c stamps.
Detroit Coin Wrapper Co.
279 Harper Ave. Detroit, Mich.

Foreign Missions for Home Heathen.—A missionary came down to take the Sunday services at the church of Giggleswick-in-Craven. On behalf of the "foreign heathen" a collection was taken up. One of the wardens offered the box to a certain member of the congregation who did not believe in foreign missions.

In a stage whisper, heard alike by congregation and parson, this man said in blank vernacular, "Tak' it away, lad; I'm not going to give owt."

At that period the collecting-boxes were taken direct into the vestry. Down came the preacher from the pulpit, went into the vestry, brought out one of the boxes, and marched straight toward the gentleman. He offered the box to the heretic with the naive remark: "Tak' what thou wantest, lad; it has been gathered for the heathen!"—*The Church Family Newspaper.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 29.—It is reported that the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, Marquis de Ojeda, has been recalled, thus breaking off negotiations for the revision of the Concordat.

The British House of Commons passes the Accession Oath Bill to change the wording of the religious stipulation.

August 2.—Wu Ting-fang, former Chinese Minister to America, is appointed Councilor to the Chinese Foreign Office.

August 3.—The British Parliament adjourns until November 15.

Mr. Linley Sambourne, chief cartoonist of *Punch*, dies in London.

August 4.—The Pan-American Congress, in session at Buenos Aires, votes Andrew Carnegie a gold medal as "the benefactor of humanity."

Domestic

July 30.—Dispatches state that eighteen negroes and one white man have been killed in a race riot near Palestine, Texas.

July 31.—It is announced at Washington that exports of American foodstuffs fell off last year to the amount of $29,000,000.

John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, dies in New York.

August 1.—Ex-Governor C. A. Swanson of Virginia is appointed United States Senator to succeed the late J. W. Daniel.

The new Pennsylvania Railroad terminal in New York City is formally opened and a statue of the late President Cassatt is unveiled; the station is not yet open to the public.

August 2.—Returns from the Republican primaries in Kansas indicate that at least six out of the eight Congressmen will be insurgents; Governor Stubbs is indorsed for renomination.

The strike on the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont railroad systems is called off; the companies agree to a partial increase in wages.

August 3.—The nominees on the Pennsylvania Democratic State ticket are formally notified of their nomination; Senator Grim is the nominee for Governor.

At the Iowa State Republican Convention a progressive platform denouncing the Payne-Aldrich Tariff is adopted by a vote of 834 to 549.

August 4.—Vice-President Sherman Senator Curtis, of Kansas, and Representative McGuire, of Oklahoma, are mentioned by Senator Gore in connection with Indian lands scandal investigation at Muskogee, Okla.; all deny any connection with the affair.

The Independent Judiciary ticket in Tennessee defeats the regular Democratic ticket which Governor Patterson supported.

Recent Census Returns

Bayonne, N. J.	55,545,	a gain of	69.7%
Cincinnati, O.	364,463,	a gain of	11.8%
Elkhart, Ind.	19,341,	a gain of	27.3%
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933,	a gain of	41.7%
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324,	a gain of	18.5%
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779,	a gain of	29.7%
Mishawaka, Ind.	11,908,	a gain of	114 %
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696,	a gain of	52.6%
South Bend, Ind.	53,684,	a gain of	49.1%

Here is the Difference

Between Brushing and Cleaning Your Teeth

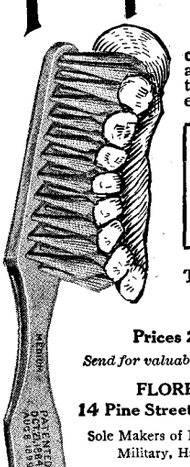
TO *brush* the teeth means to use any kind of a tooth brush without thought as to its efficacy; to *really clean* the teeth means to use the Pro-phy-lac-tic.

The Pro-phy-lac-tic is a scientific Tooth Brush built to clean *between* the teeth as well as their surfaces.

The bristles are in separate tufts so pointed and arranged that they penetrate every crevice between the teeth and get into every depression and angle, most of which go untouched when you simply "brush" the teeth with the ordinary flat-faced brush.

Moreover, the curved handle, together with the extra high tuft at the end, enables you to get around and between the back teeth. The

Pro-phy-lac-tic



comes to you antiseptically clean, sterilized at the factory and always enclosed in a yellow box.

Every brush fully guaranteed—if defective we will replace.

Three bristle textures—soft, medium and hard—in all styles.

Prices 25c, 35c and 40c

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The Niagara Leads Them All

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Take a box with you to seashore or mountains for comfortable summer dressing.

Your choice of Cashmere Bouquet—Violet—Dactylis—or Unscented

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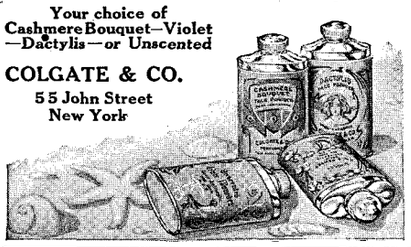

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Five odors—Lily of the Valley, Violet, Rose, Crabapple and Orange Blossom.

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Send check, stamps or currency. Money refunded if not the most exquisite and **longest lasting** perfume you ever used.

Send 20 cents
in silver or stamps (also mention the name of your druggist) for miniature bottle with long glass stopper.

PAUL RIEGER
199 First St., San Francisco, California

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the *Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary* is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"W. G. J.," Agana, Island of Guam.—"Please give the construction of the word 'there' in the sentence, 'There are many boys in the yard.'"

This use of the adverb *there* is idiomatic. It serves to introduce the thought and to emphasize the subject which follows the verb. In this usage it is termed an introductory adverb, and constructions such as this are frequently more forceful, as the following sentence indicates: "There went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus."

"Subscriber," Page, Neb.—"Kindly explain the various ways in which the expression 'to come in contact' may be used. Is its only real meaning that of the contact of two bodies? Could we come in contact with people and be merely *influenced* as a result?"

The noun *contact* may be correctly used in a figurative sense expressive of influence or control as exerted by one person upon another, and not necessarily limited to a specific meaning of an actual encounter or meeting. The two following quotations illustrate this figurative meaning: "Inner sunshine warms not only the heart of the owner, but all who come in contact with it."—J. T. Fields. "A new fervor of study sprang up in the West from its contact with the more civilized East."—Green.

"W. E. M.," Campbell, Va.—"Is the preposition 'from' correctly used in the following sentence: 'But the preachers . . . are sermonizing against (it) and holding earnest consultations on the subject of how to prevent it *from* taking place'?"

The preposition is correctly used in this sentence. This construction illustrates one of the four uses of a participle, namely, that in which the participle is used as a noun in the objective case (object of the preposition *from*), yet taking an object as its verb might do (in this instance, the noun *place*). An alternative construction of the sentence would be, ". . . to prevent its taking place."

"Reader," Salina, Kan.—"When the word 'dirigible' is used as a noun in connection with aviation, is it pronounced and accented the same as when it is used as an adjective? Is it to be differentiated from the word 'aeroplane'?"

The pronunciation of this word is unaffected by its use as either adjective or noun. The term is used specifically in connection with balloons as distinguished from aeroplanes. The dirigible is a balloon that is provided with apparatus which to some extent controls its motion.

E. T.," Grenfell, Canada.—"Is the expression 'Thank you' ever a compound word, thus, *thankyou'?* Has custom made it correct to say 'a setting hen' instead of 'a sitting hen'?"

This form of acknowledgment of a kindness or service is correctly exprest as two words, not as a compound term. The nearest approach to a compound phrase containing this expression is "thank-you-ma'am," which is in colloquial use in the United States to designate a ridge or hollow in a road.

It is incorrect to say "a setting hen," and, altho the expression is common in colloquial speech, literary usage does not sanction it; therefore, it is stigmatized by dictionaries.

Auto Suggestion.—"We've just bought a Rembrandt."

"How many cylinders?"—*Town Topics.*

Travel

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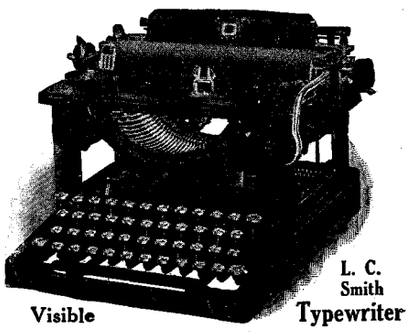
Golf, Riding, Bathing, Fishing. Mineral water famous in U. S. and Europe for stomach, liver, bladder and kidneys. Booklet mailed.
TATE SPRING CO., Tate Spring, Tenn.



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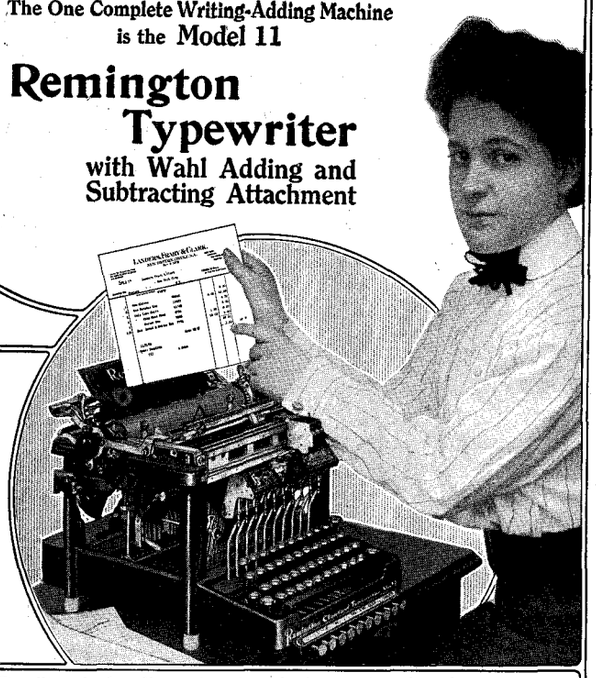

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